

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 4-5, 1987

## Sakharov: Defining a Dissident



Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

### Critics Assert He Is Soft on Gorbachev

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, by vigorously supporting Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has caused some disillusionment among dissidents who once regarded the physicist as a hero of almost mythical size.

Some dissidents find it hard to reconcile the man who spent seven years in exile in Gorky, including a period when he was tied to his bed and force-fed, with the man who now advises visiting foreign leaders to back Mr. Gorbachev's policies, as Mr. Sakharov did this week in a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

In particular, the dissidents complain that he has not done enough to back individual emigration cases.

Mr. Sakharov, when asked Thursday whether he still considered himself a dissident, laughed and called his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, from the kitchen to hear the question repeated. Her eyes flashed with anger.

"You don't have to explain yourself," she said. "What does that mean, dissident? So many of these people who call themselves dissidents are people who struggle only for themselves. The question of who is a dissident, that will be decided by history."

Mr. Sakharov, calm amid the storm, simply added: "I see myself as I saw myself 10 years ago. I still say what I think."

While the physicist is still regarded with reverence for his long concern for human rights, would-be emigrants question whether he has been too soft on Mr. Gorbachev.

For example, Sergei Petrov, who has been refused an exit visa, said: "Sakharov became like a saint in exile. When he returned, a lot of the dissidents expected him to raise his voice on emigration. They did not hear it, and that is why they started to say that while he has not really betrayed them, he has changed."

Emigration from the Soviet Union is generally prohibited, although Jews and some other minorities, mainly ethnic Germans and Armenians, have been permitted to leave in substantial numbers over the years on the ground of family reunification.

Mr. Sakharov and his admirers say that the critics poorly understand his views or the role he has chosen to play — a role that does not so much reflect changes in Mr. Sakharov as in the society around him.

"My feeling is that he has not changed his position on anything," Mr. Petrov said. "He has always believed in the possibility of a humanitarian, enlightened Soviet government. But, on human rights, he has decided to concentrate on a few cases where he can really help."

When Mr. Sakharov thinks these days is that Mr. Gorbachev is sincerely bent on revolutionary changes, many of them consistent with what Mr. Sakharov himself has long advocated.

Beginning shortly after his release, Mr. Sakharov said.



## Mubarak Issues Warning as Elections Near

Against a background of political banners and posters, Moslems in Cairo said prayers outside a mosque Friday. President Hosni Mubarak warned parties against making religion an issue in Monday's elections, although his own party still appeared to be

trying to win Moslem votes. "There is no difference between a Moslem and a Christian," he said. "We are all Egyptians." Candidates of all six legal political parties contesting seats in the 458-member People's Assembly had raised religion as an issue.

## Pope Calls For Chile Dialogue

### Political Parties Agree to Abide By 4 Principles

By Juan de Onis  
International Herald Tribune  
SANTIAGO — Pope John Paul II, embarking on a personal effort to reconcile Chile's bitterly divided political parties, persuaded the party leaders to agree Friday to a set of principles for future action in returning the country to democracy.

A Vatican spokesman said the four principles, which the leaders had accepted in writing, were the rejection of violence, dialogue as the method for resolving conflicts, ethical practices in relations between the parties and respect for the Christian majority in Chile.

Leaders of all the nation's parties, from the rightist National Renovation to the Communists, were to meet with the pope.

[Chilean police fired tear gas and used water cannon to quell disturbances during a beatification Mass said by the pope before nearly a million people Friday according to witnesses cited by Reuters in Santiago. The gas drifted toward the rostrum where the pope was officiating, and priests put handkerchiefs to their faces for protection.]

[The witnesses said police moved in to disperse youths who had hurled stones and set bonfires on the fringes of the crowd. Some people in the crowd chanted "assassin" in apparent reference to President Augusto Pinochet.]

During his public appearances, the pope has triggered massive expressions of opposition to the Chilean military, which has ruled the country since a military coup in 1973.

While ordering Chile's clergy not to identify the church with any party or temporal ideology, John Paul has said the church must play a role in protecting human rights, including political freedom, and promoting social and economic reforms.

Prior to the pope's visit to Chile, his first, the military government imposed several measures that are supposed to contribute to a return to democracy.

The measures included a law permitting the legalization of political parties, which have been banned since the overthrow of Allende, an elected Marxist. While on route to Santiago, the pope said Chile was "presently a dictatorship, but by its own definition, in transition."

John Paul held a 42-minute private audience with Pinochet.

## U.S. Inquiry Implicates 2 More Embassy Guards

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Two more Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow have been implicated in a widening investigation of a major breach of security there, two members of Congress said Friday.

The disclosure was made at separate hearings by the House Armed Services Committee and the House Foreign Subcommittee on International Operations.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said, "I have from very good sources the names of two more Marines who have been implicated in violations of the station's security rules."

He said that the security breach at the embassy might be "very much bigger than we thought."

## Northwest Signs Letter On Airbus

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Northwest Airlines Inc. said Friday that it had agreed provisionally to purchase up to 20 Airbus Industrie A-340 long-range jetliners and to take options on 10 new medium-range A-330 jets in a transaction valued at more than \$2.5 billion.

The contract would give Airbus its first launch customer in the lucrative U.S. market for the controversial long-range jet and is viewed as a huge success for the European aircraft consortium in its race for market share against Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

Northwest's announcement is a major boost toward a formal Airbus decision to build the new jets. That decision hinges on the consortium's sponsoring governments — France, West Germany, Britain and Spain — providing up to \$4 billion in development aid.

"We are extremely pleased that a highly demanding airline such as Northwest is a launch customer for the A-340, and that it will have the distinction of being the first in North America to operate this aircraft," said Jean Pierson, Airbus president.

William Wren, a Northwest spokesman at the company's Minneapolis headquarters, said the company had signed a memorandum of understanding and not a definitive purchase agreement for the planes. He said, however, "We anticipate that we will be taking delivery of the aircraft" in 1992-93.

Northwest has not determined which engine to purchase for the planes.

Last October, in an agreement valued at more than \$3.6 billion, Northwest ordered 10 short-range A-320 jets and options on 90 others from Airbus. The first are expected to enter service next year.

Airbus said last month that it had a total of 104 commitments on the two planes from nine launch customers. An Airbus official said.

## West Europeans Intensify Cooperation Of Security Units To Fight Terrorism

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service  
PARIS — Despite national rivalries and professional secrecy, West European security agencies have significantly increased cooperation and intelligence-sharing in the fight against terrorism, according to security officials.

The coordination has intensified particularly over the past year among France, West Germany and Italy, the three European countries most affected by domestic and Middle East terrorism, the officials said. Although still limited and bilateral, it has produced results in several cases by making information obtained in one country quickly available to a neighbor's security services, they added.

In the past, such exchanges traditionally had moved slowly through European security bureaucracy, sometimes leading to expulsions from French territory. Previously, the French had been reluctant to deal with Franco's security services.

This would put a West German person charged with planning terrorist bombings in Paris, for example, was made possible in part by information passed along from West German investigators, security officials here said.

Information developed by French police from an abandoned car found loaded with arms has been sent to West Germany for use by German police in monitoring Iranian nationals there suspected of trying to set up a logistics network for future terrorist operations, a security specialist reported.

"There has been a lot more cooperation, and these are important developments," he said.

Spanish security officials also have received increased information from their French colleagues on Basque extremists along the border, sometimes leading to expulsions from French territory. Previously, the French had been reluctant to deal with Franco's security services.

The cooperation in part has grown from Spain's move to democracy, but also has expanded with the general European effort to cooperate against terrorism.

On another border, French authorities recently expelled several Italian suspects of connections to the Red Brigades group in Italy. In return, security officials in Paris said that France has received information obtained by the Italian services interrogating Bashir Khodr, a Lebanese arrested in January at the Milan airport carrying plastic explosives.

Such intelligence-sharing long has passed through security and intelligence liaison officers or diplomats, who are posted in embassies.

In the new atmosphere, some European countries have proposed tightening the arrangement by stationing their own liaison officers within security agencies of another country.

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## Klosk

### Dow Average Up 69.89 Points

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed Friday at record levels in heavy trading. A frenzy of buying sent the Dow Jones industrial average up 69.89 points to 2,390.34, its highest one-day point gain.

The market strengthened early in what some analysts said was a reaction to the sharp drop at the end of March. Page 6.

## Report Fanned Security

Stephen Engelberg of The New York Times reported earlier: A secret report sent to President Ronald Reagan in 1985 by his advisory panel on intelligence warned that the Moscow embassy was vulnerable to Soviet espionage, government officials said Thursday.

The officials, some of whom have been critical of the State Department's handling of the matter, said.

## U.S. Offers North Korea Conditions for Better Ties

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The United States has informed North Korea that it is prepared to take major steps to improve relations if the North-South talks are resumed on the peninsula and if Pyongyang agrees to take part in next year's Olympic Games, according to State Department officials.

The U.S. initiative, which has been discussed on a confidential basis with South Korea, the Soviet Union, China and Japan, was presented to North Korea through the Chinese government last month, the officials said.

This unannounced message from Washington quickly followed its unilateral move of a limited but more open sort: permission for U.S. diplomats to hold substantive conversations with North Koreans at receptions and other "neutral" locations.

The conditional U.S. willingness to improve relations with North Korea was broached to South Korean officials in November by Gaston J. Sigur Jr., the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, according to official sources.

When Seoul raised no objection after long internal deliberations, the U.S. position was conveyed to the Chinese during Secretary of State George P. Shultz's visit to Beijing last month.

About a week later, a high-ranking official of the Chinese Communist Party, Zhu Liang, made a visit to Pyongyang that is believed to have been related to the U.S. initiative. On Monday, North Korea proposed the resumption of the North-South talks at the prime minister level.

## Windsor Love Tokens Net a Mere \$50 Million

By Francis X. Clines  
New York Times Service  
GENEVA — At 9:23 P.M. on Thursday, in a party tent poised somewhere between romance and rancor, an auctioneer hammered out the sale of the first of the costly baubles that were scattered as love tokens across the lives of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

The gold, ruby and sapphire clip went for 71,500 Swiss francs (\$47,666), a misleadingly modest beginning to an exhausting night in which the more desired items, such as the duchess's favorite sapphire diamond bracelet, in the shape of a panther, drew more than 1.54 million Swiss francs each.

At the end, three hours later, a ruby and diamond necklace went for 3.9 million Swiss francs, a pair of yellow diamond lapel clips for 3.4 million Swiss francs and the final item, a 31.26-carat diamond ring, for 4.73 million Swiss francs. The ring was bought by Tameo Takagi, a Tokyo gem dealer, who said his motive was a combination of romance and commerce.

That sale put the night's total at 50.26 million Swiss francs, a record for a jewelry sale. The total included the 10-percent buyers' premium.

At the end of the second day of bidding on Friday, Sotheby's announced that the grand total of the two-day sale was more than 75.4 million Swiss francs, or \$50.3 million. Sotheby's had estimated earlier that the entire sale would bring 11 million Swiss francs.

The sale of the sumptuous jewels took place before audiences on two continents. They invested laughter, applause and some exuberant shouts as well as the items were bought by bidders in heated competition.

The sale seemed in keeping with the café society display they had made of their marriage, which had forced King Edward VIII to abdicate his throne in 1936.

More than 300 of their bejeweled possessions, from diamonds to swords and buttons and sealing wax stamps, were on the block. Ninety-five lots were sold; the remaining pieces were auctioned Friday.

When bidding resumed Friday, a 14-karat gold and aquamarine compact by Verdura, with an estimated value of 4,400 Swiss francs, was sold for 250,000 Swiss francs.

The night seemed entirely a seller's market. Marvin Mitchell, the Los Angeles divorce lawyer, bought a gold, turquoise, amethyst and diamond bib necklace for 907,500 Swiss francs in memory of his mother.

Elizabeth Taylor telephoned from her Los Angeles home to buy a diamond clip in the shape of the plumes and crown of the Prince of Wales. It cost her \$35,000 Swiss francs. The actress said it was worth it because of the friendship with the duke and duchess that she had shared with Richard Burton.

The sale in the lake-front tent set up at the Hotel Beau-Rivage by Sotheby's auction house was attended by a thousand invited bidders. A thousand more computer participants participated in New York via satellite television.

The sale proceeds are to go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the medical research center, at the request of the duchess, who died last year.



SIGNED — Vinny Testaverde, winner of the 1986 Heisman Trophy, was signed Friday by Tampa Bay to a six-year contract reportedly worth \$8.2 million that will make him the richest rookie in NFL history.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ Moscow indicated it may be willing to eliminate some or all short-range missiles. Page 3.  
■ Buddy Rich, the virtuoso Big Band drummer, died in Los Angeles at 69. Page 2.  
■ U.S. unemployment fell to 6.6 percent in March, the best showing in seven years. Page 7.

## Behind Reagan's Plea to Senate, a Gamble That Didn't Pay Off

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — When President Ronald Reagan arrived in his Oval Office on Thursday, he was given a bleak report by his advisers on prospects for sustaining his veto of the highway and mass transit bill. His chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., and Mr. Baker's deputy, Kenneth M. Duberstein, said victory was virtually impossible.

But Mr. Reagan wanted to make a final personal appeal to the Senate, according to Republican sources. Mr. Baker and Mr. Duberstein did not try to dissuade the president from his last-minute gamble, a visit with Republican senators to whom he said, "I beg you for your vote."

The president took the risk for reasons that went beyond the bill, White House officials said. He was seeking to repair his stature after the Iran-contra affair and demonstrate dramatically that he would not spend the remainder of his presidency in retreat, they said.

Mr. Reagan quoted to the senators a Scottish ballad, saying, "I will rest a while, and I will rise and fight again."

His spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, declared that the effort demonstrated that Mr. Reagan "is going to keep climbing these mountains."

However, others expressed surprise that Mr. Reagan raised the stakes so high although he had been told that he had lost the first major legislative battle since the Iran-contra affair surfaced in November.

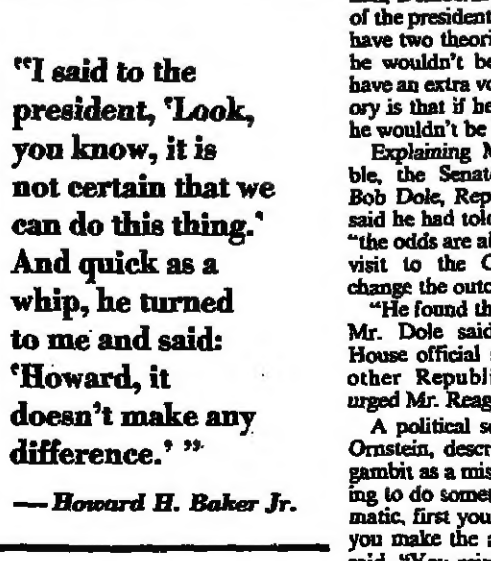
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said of the president's appearance: "We have two theories. The first is that he wouldn't be here if he didn't have an extra vote. The second theory is that if he had an extra vote, he wouldn't be here."

Explaining Mr. Reagan's gamble, the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, said he had told the president that "the odds are about 10 to 1" that a visit to the Capitol would not change the outcome.

"He found that hard to believe," Mr. Dole said. Later, a White House official said Mr. Dole and other Republican leaders had urged Mr. Reagan to make the trip.

A political scientist, Norman J. Ornstein, described Mr. Reagan's gambit as a mistake. "If you're going to do something bold and dramatic, first you get the votes, then you make the announcement," he said. "You reinforce the idea that you act and something happens. You don't go to Capitol Hill and sit down with 13 Republicans and beg them for votes. All you do is underscore weakness."

One White House official said: "He wanted to make every effort he



"I said to the president, 'Look, you know, it is not certain that we can do this thing.' And quick as a whip, he turned to me and said: 'Howard, it doesn't make any difference.'"

— Howard H. Baker Jr.

could. The question of how many votes he could change was not dominant in his thinking. He knew full well when he went up the Hill that we didn't have the votes."

Before the final 67-33 tally, the White House made frenzied efforts to win one convert among 13 Senate Republicans who had voted Wednesday to override Mr. Reagan's veto.

The surprise vote switch by Senator Terry Sanford, Democrat of North Carolina, on Wednesday also deterred Republicans.

According to a senior White House official, Mr. Sanford's eventual decision to support the override had created "humiliation and confusion" which Republican senators had sought to avoid by not changing their votes. "Nobody else wanted to go through the same thing," he said.

Senator Steven D. Symms of Idaho spoke up in the meeting with Mr. Reagan, the official said, to tell the president that he would switch only if all 13 Republicans who voted against the president also did so.

When the senators moved to Mr. Dole's office in a smaller group, Alfonso M. D'Amato of New York



# On the Road to U.S. Cultural Literacy, 4,500 Stepping-Stones

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A scholar has unveiled a list of 4,500 names, places, books, events and phenomena that he says every literate American should know.

The list starts with 1066 — date of the Battle of Hastings — and ends with Zurich. In between is everything from Greek and Roman gods to Huckleberry Finn, Rube Goldberg and Three Mile Island.

Ronald Reagan is there, sandwiched between "read the riot act" and "realism." Also on the list are Jimmy Carter, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Spiro T. Agnew. Lee A. Iacocca and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson made it. Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart did not.

E.D. Hirsch Jr., a professor of English at the University of Virginia who released the list Thursday at an Education Writers Association convention, said he was neither "advocating a list of great books that every child in the land should be forced to read" nor seeking a national curriculum.

His aim, he said, is to spark "radical changes in textbooks" to ensure that every student graduates

## From One Scholar's List, a Who's Who and What's What

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Here are 50 of the 4,500 words, names and phrases from the cultural literacy list prepared by E.D. Hirsch Jr.

Where the word "text" appears, Mr. Hirsch said students and adults should have read the entire work. Where "title" appears, he says a familiarity with what the work is about will suffice. Capitalization follows Mr. Hirsch's style.

Dates: 1066, 1492, 1861-65, 1914-18, 1939-45.

abominable snowman  
abortion  
act of God  
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp (title)  
Ali, Muhammad  
All that glitters is not gold  
Anthony, Susan B.  
Armstrong, Louis  
bar mitzvah and bat mitzvah  
Bethlehem  
Birch Society, John  
Boone, Daniel  
Bull Run, Battle of  
Capri  
Catcher in the Rye, The (title)  
Columbus, Christopher

Daley, Mayor  
Declaration of Independence  
Donner Pass  
Eichmann, Adolf  
Emancipation Proclamation  
eye for an eye, an  
Father of His Country  
four-letter words  
Gandhi, Mahatma  
Goldwater, Barry  
Hansel and Gretel (title)  
Hemingway, Ernest  
Hey Diddle Diddle (text)  
Hugo, Victor  
id, the  
It takes two to tango  
Jersey City, N.J.  
Khomeini, Ayatollah

Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The (title)  
little learning is a dangerous thing, A  
Luddite  
Mary had a little lamb (text)  
moon made of green cheese  
Nader, Ralph  
perpetual motion machine  
prime number  
Ramadan  
Salem witch trials  
Sisyphus  
Styx  
three-D  
wake (Irish)  
yuppie

from high school with at least a passing familiarity with all 4,500 of the words and phrases on the list. "A universally shared national vocabulary is analogous to a universal currency like the dollar," Mr. Hirsch said. It "consists of more than just words."

The list appears as a 64-page appendix to his book, "Cultural Literacy: What Every American Needs to Know," published Friday. Mr. Hirsch and two colleagues are at work on a dictionary that will define the items on the list.

"Cultural literacy is the oxygen of social intercourse," he said. It "lies above the everyday levels of knowledge that everyone possesses and below the expert level known only to specialists."

Preschool is not too early to start learning the components of literacy, national culture, Mr. Hirsch said, adding: "Fifth grade is almost too late."

## In France, an Undeclared Duel

Mitterrand, Chirac Quietly Try to Score Political Points

By Julian Nundy

PARIS — When Jacques Chirac met with Ronald Reagan to discuss arms control, a letter on the subject from François Mitterrand preceded him to the White House.

When the French prime minister was due to appear on television for a long-scheduled interview, the French president made late arrangements to speak 30 minutes before on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the European Community.

Four days later, as Mr. Chirac took off for a visit to the United States, Mr. Mitterrand appeared for 90 minutes on television to discuss recent events.

And, while the Gaullist prime minister opened talks in New York and Washington, the Socialist president justified him for time on the television news programs by plunging into crowds during a tour in the Jura mountains bordering Switzerland.

Mr. Chirac was stressing the two leaders' agreement on foreign policy and defense matters, but Mr. Mitterrand was pointing out their differences on domestic policy.

For Mr. Mitterrand, the week's activities were a departure from his normally restrained and aloof style. The news that he had written to Mr. Reagan in advance of Mr. Chirac's visit reinforced an impression that the French president was determined not to let Mr. Chirac hog the limelight.

On the face of it, Mr. Mitterrand had few personal motives to make so many public appearances. He repeated Sunday that he did not intend to run for re-election in May 1988.

However, during his provincial tour, Mr. Mitterrand sounded much like a candidate and made it

clear where his differences with the conservative government lay. Continuing a strategy of picking on issues where public feeling is apparently strong, he warned the government not to tamper with the national health insurance system, which the French call social security.

Just over a week before the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, or CGT, had drawn a crowd estimated at nearly 200,000 to demonstrate against reducing health insurance benefits.

Last year, the average French citizen spent 7,260 francs (about \$1,200) on his health, most of it reimbursed by the state, leaving a social security deficit of 20.9 billion francs.

These figures and fears that the elderly will soon outnumber all other categories of the population complicating the payment of retirement pensions have prompted the government to seek solutions that are due to be finalized in June.

Among measures already taken are the reduction of payment for certain kinds of medicines. And claims for reimbursement now have to be franked whereas earlier they were mailed without cost. Both these measures are seen as hurting the unemployed and the retired more than any other part of the population.

On television on Sunday, Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged that the system needed some adjustment. But on his tour, he cautioned against radical change.

"We have to save social security," he said, "but it is not as dangerous as some say."

While Mr. Mitterrand does not hesitate to discuss his differences with the government, commentators detect a softer line in criticism than a few months ago.

On Sunday, for example, he paid credit to several ministers for suc-

cesses in their policies. Those who came in for sharp qualified praise included the hard-line Gaullist interior minister, Charles Pasqua, for recent arrests of suspected terrorists.

Denis Baudouin, Mr. Chirac's spokesman, welcomed the president's statements on Thursday and concluded that Mr. Mitterrand had shown "that cohabitation can bring good results and has worked."

Many commentators say that the president's strategy appears to be aimed at improving Mr. Chirac's image with a recipe of limited praise to undercut the prime minister's main rival on the right, Raymond Barre, of the center-right Union for French Democracy.

Mr. Barre, who has been rated consistently high in opinion polls, is the most prominent opponent of France's left-right power-sharing arrangement.

Most commentators and associates of Mr. Mitterrand say that the president almost certainly has not yet decided whether to run for a second term next year. And he is unlikely to make up his mind until shortly before the campaign opens.

Mr. Mitterrand, they say, believes that Mr. Barre could be difficult to beat but that Mr. Chirac would be an easier opponent.

It would, therefore, be in his interests to see Mr. Chirac become the right's single candidate in the second and final round of the presidential election, which is expected to be held on May 8, 1988.

If this really is Mr. Mitterrand's intention, then his plan may be reaping dividends.

In two opinion polls published this week, Mr. Chirac started climbing toward the 50-percent mark for the first time since October, narrowing Mr. Barre's lead. But the president retained the edge over both men.

## Portuguese Government Collapses

By Peter Wise

Washington Post Service

LISBON — Leftist opposition parties approved a censure motion Friday night that brought down the conservative government of Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva and plunged Portugal into a political crisis that could undermine economic recovery in Europe's poorest country.

The Socialist and Communist parties supported the motion presented by the Democratic Renewal Party of former President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to topple the minority government that led Portugal into the European Community 15 months ago.

The leftist opposition parties, which hold a majority 140 seats in the 250-member parliament, approved the no-confidence motion by 134 votes to 108 with one abstention as expected.

President Mario Soares now faces the difficult task of resolving the crisis by calling a legislative election two years ahead of schedule or asking the Socialists, the main opposition party, to form a leftist coalition from within the existing parliament.

Sixteen governments have fallen since 1974 when a leftist army coup ended 48 years of dictatorship and restored democracy. A main cause of instability has been the lack of a party with a parliamentary majority, leading to vulnerable minority governments.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, 47, who has won popularity by leading the country out of a deep recession, is pressing for an early election. Polls indicate that the Social Democratic Party, currently holding 88 of the 250 assembly seats, could come close to clinching a majority.

"Any solution other than an early election would be a fraud," he said.

But the Democratic Renewal Party, formed as a political vehicle for Mr. Eanes when he ended two terms as president last year, has called on the Socialists to lead a leftist coalition to replace the government in power for 18 months.

Mr. Soares must choose between two options that could reproduce the current stalemate: an insecure coalition of two parties fighting for the same political ground or an election in which the Social Democrats may again fall short of an absolute majority.

The former Socialist leader and former prime minister repeatedly has expressed his opposition to an early poll in a country where successive crises have stunted economic growth.

A leftist coalition, however, would have to rely on the support of the hard-line Communists to survive. Mr. Soares, who led a stand against a Communist bid for power following the 1974 revolution, is opposed to allowing the pro-Soviet party influence in government.

## KOREA: Better Ties Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

trade with North Korea has been mentioned to Pyongyang as the type of action that Washington would take if the North-South talks were restarted and North Korean athletes joined the Seoul-based Olympics.

Other possible actions to improve relations with Pyongyang have been discussed within the U.S. government, but have not been conveyed to North Korea.

These include modifications in the annual U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" military exercise, acceptance of "confidence building measures" along the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, approval of visas for North Koreans to visit the United States and withdrawal of U.S. opposition to North Korean participation in some international organizations.

Any of those moves could improve the tone of one of the most hostile relationships that the United States has anywhere. Barely a civil word has passed between Pyongyang and Washington since the Korean War three decades ago, and 40,000 U.S. troops are still on duty in South Korea.



A plainclothes policeman removing a poster on Friday during a raid on the soft drugs museum in Amsterdam.

## Amsterdam Police Raid Hash Exhibit

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — A day after it opened, the world's first soft drugs museum was raided Friday by police, who confiscated its exhibits, including samples of hashish from around the world. Police told the owner of the Hash Info Museum, Jan Groenink, 23, that he might be charged with encouraging the use of cannabis. The museum had intended to tell the story of soft drugs, and the samples of hashish had been previously sprayed by police to render them unusable. But Justice Minister Frederik Kortbeek said the museum was a "total idiosyncrasy that should be banned immediately."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Libya Bombs Jets Left Behind in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — Libyan air raids have destroyed or damaged about half the Soviet-made aircraft the Libyan Army abandoned when it was driven out of the military base at Ouadi Doum, a senior French officer reported Friday.

The officer said Libyan planes have steadily bombarded Ouadi Doum because much of the estimated \$500 million worth of Soviet-made weaponry Libya left behind is now and has not been studied in the West. Chadian staff officers said that Libyan Tupolev bombers based in the Khoufira oasis attacked throughout the day Friday, keeping at high altitudes to avoid Chadian missiles. In Paris, the French defense minister, André Girard, confirmed the heavy Libyan bombing of Ouadi Doum and warned that it could lead to an intervention of French forces north of the 16th parallel, a region that Libya controls.

### Lawyer Denies Link to Israeli Spying

WASHINGTON (WP) — An American lawyer suspected of playing a role in the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy affair said that Mr. Pollard may have used his Washington apartment without his knowledge, but that he "had no part in the Pollard operation."

Harold Katz, in a statement from his home near Tel Aviv, said Thursday that the Israeli government would not allow him to be questioned in the United States because he handled "sensitive" matters as an adviser to the Israeli Defense Ministry. Responding to newspaper reports, Mr. Katz, 65, who holds both U.S. and Israeli citizenship, said: "I passed no money to the Pollards or to anyone on their behalf. I neither retrieved nor handled any documents."

According to the newspaper reports, U.S. investigators believe that Mr. Katz was involved in channeling Israeli payments to Mr. Pollard.

### Head of Peru's Air Force Is Dismissed

LIMA (Reuters) — President Alan Garcia has dismissed the Peruvian Air Force commander, Lieutenant General Luis Abram Cavelierino, two days after signing into law a bill to reorganize the military.

A presidential communiqué Thursday night said that Mr. Garcia had exercised his constitutional role as supreme chief of the armed forces in ordering General Abram into early retirement. It gave no reason for the dismissal, but said the president acted with the backing of his cabinet.

The dismissal of General Abram followed what some military analysts said was tension between the president and navy and air force members over the drafting of the Defense Ministry reorganization bill. The law lays the groundwork for merging the ministries of War, Navy and Air Force and joint chiefs of staff under the command of a single Defense Ministry. The War Ministry represents the army.

### Finnish Center-Left Coalition Resigns

HELSINKI (AP) — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland asked the Social Democratic prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, on Friday to head a caretaker government after the center-left coalition submitted its resignation.

The resignation of the cabinet followed a general election March 15 and 16 in which the opposition conservatives, out of power for more than 20 years, increased their seats and became the second biggest party in Parliament, behind the Social Democrats.

In addition to the Social Democrats, the outgoing government included the Center Party, the Swedish People's Party, a minority language party, and the Finnish Rural Party, the biggest loser in the elections. President Koivisto will begin moves to form a new government Monday when he meets with the newly elected speaker of Parliament, Ilkka Suominen, who also heads the National Coalition Party, the conservative grouping, and leaders of all other parliamentary groups.

### For the Record

The U.S. Senate confirmed the nominations of two career foreign service officers as ambassadors to Burma and Malaysia on Thursday. Approved on voice votes were Burton Levin of Maryland as ambassador to Burma, and John Cameron Monjo of Maryland as ambassador to Malaysia.

A former defense secretary, Donald H. Rumsfeld, took himself out of the 1988 Republican presidential race Thursday, citing the high cost and uncertainty of a "long-shot" campaign. Mr. Rumsfeld, 54, was elected to four terms in the House from Illinois and had served in posts in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

A piece of a failed Atlas-Centaur rocket's nose cone, found by investigators, shows evidence of a lightning strike as a cause of the rocket's failure on March 26, a NASA official said Friday in Cape Canaveral, Florida. The rocket veered out of control 52 seconds after it was launched in a thunderstorm and exploded.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Airline inspections for hairline cracks in older DC-10 jumbo jets have been ordered by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, it was announced Friday. The order, which applies to planes with more than 40,000 hours of flight or more than 12,000 landings, follows a warning by the plane's manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas Corp., that cracks had been discovered in the tails of two DC-10s.

## U.S. House Panel Makes Deep Cuts In Reagan Request for SDI Funds

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the year's first major test of congressional sentiment on President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, a House Armed Services subcommittee has made deep cuts in its budget request for the missile defense effort, and more reductions are expected on the House floor.

The Subcommittee on Research and Development not only reduced the president's request from \$5.2 billion to \$3.3 billion but dealt several other blows to the program on Thursday, committee sources said.

The panel was chaired in closed session by the chairman of the full Armed Services Committee, Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin.

In a surprise move, the panel also voted to kill outright the air force's effort to fund an anti-satellite weapon borne by an F-15 fighter plane. Air force leaders had shared their doubts about the anti-satellite

technology, emboldening several committee members to switch their stance, sources said.

The subcommittee also voted to deny the \$591 million that Mr. Reagan had requested to put the MX missile on railcar cars rather than in existing silos designed for the Minuteman missiles. The president has said they are vulnerable to surprise attack.

On a straight party-line vote, the subcommittee insisted that the Reagan administration stick to a narrow interpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, sources said.

Thursday's voting was only the first of many battles that are expected to be fought in Congress this year on the strategic defense initiative. The full Armed Services Committee is scheduled to review the decisions of its research subcommittee next week. There will be attempts to cut the total below the \$3.3 billion approved Thursday, committee sources predicted.

Mr. Reagan requested \$312 billion for the military for the 1988 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1. The Budget Committee said Wednesday that the figure should be no higher than \$288 billion.

Last week, a majority of Democrats and Republicans on the Armed Services Committee rejected the advice of Mr. Aspin and agreed to consider the president's figure of \$312 billion as their ceiling in preparing the 1988 defense authorization bill.

If, as expected, the lower figure recommended by the budget committee is approved by the full House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee will have to cut the strategic defense initiative and other programs deeper than its subcommittee did or risk becoming irrelevant to the congressional budget process.

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## Greek Parliament Approves Takeover of Church Land

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A law transferring the Greek Orthodox Church's landed wealth to farm cooperatives and government authorities was adopted by the parliament early Friday after five hours of impassioned debate.

Bishops have refused to implement the legislation, which was sponsored by the Socialist government. They have threatened to seek union with the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, which is not subject to Greek law.

The minister of education and

religion, Antonios Tritsis, said that if the bishops "took such a move they would be 'scorning the constitution.'"

The ecumenical patriarch, Dimitrios, who is based in Istanbul, is the spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodox Christians worldwide. It was not clear whether he would accept a request for union with Greek Orthodox leaders.

The law calls for church property to be transferred to the state within six months. It empowers laymen to administer monastery lands and church-owned urban property valued at about \$1 billion.

Under the law, farmers belonging to government-controlled cooperatives would take over around 350,000 acres (about 140,000 hectares) of forests and farmland owned by Greece's 470 monasteries and convents.

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## Buddy Rich, Drummer, Dies at 69

The Associated Press

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Buddy Rich, 69, the virtuoso drummer, died Thursday after a cancer-spreading operation, the Big Band era and decades on the road. He had been undergoing chemotherapy for a brain tumor.

### A Drummer's Drummer

By James Barron

Mr. Rich was above all a drummer's drummer. Musicians marveled at the fact that he never practiced and that his hands were free of the calluses that afflict other drummers.

His career was a mixture of acclaim for his drumming and a running series of physical encounters because of his hot temper. John S. Wilson wrote in "The New York Times" in 1974: "He has battled it out with Frank Sinatra, who was his roommate for two years when they were both in Tommy Dorsey's orchestra. He has taken on all comers in parking lots around the country."

He was born in Brooklyn into a theatrical family. His father, a vaudeville, recalled that in restaurants, his son would tap knives and forks on the plates. He was not the only musician in the family — his brother played tenor saxophone, and one of his sisters was a singer and the other a dancer.

He made his stage debut in his parents' act before he was 2. When they left him in the wings for his solo numbers, he would crawl into the orchestra pit, climb onto the

drummer's lap and beg for the sticks.

By the time he was 4, he was a Broadway song-and-dance prodigy known as Baby Traps, the Drum Wonder, banging out "Stars and Stripes Forever" on a tiny drum.

Then he went on a tour of the United States and Australia, leading his own band. By the time he was 15, Mr. Rich was earning a weekly salary of \$1,000.

One night in 1937, after a jam session at the Crystal Café in Brooklyn, he joined Joe Marsala's band and began a period in which he hopped from one band to another. After a year, he joined Bunny Berigan, only to leave six months later for Artie Shaw. During this time he also made his first film, "Dancing Co-Ed," starring Lana Turner.

He played with Tommy Dorsey from 1939 to 1942, joined the U.S. Marines, rejoined Mr. Dorsey briefly, and then led his own band until 1951. "His drumming, as always, was astounding," George T. Simon wrote in his book "The Big Bands."

"His singing, especially of 'Baby, Baby All the Time,' was delightful. And thanks to his years of experience in show business, he knew how to handle a crowd better than any other brand new bandleader did," Mr. Simon wrote.

Increasingly, Mr. Rich was drawn to jazz, even though his listeners were not. After little more than two years as a bandleader, he joined the touring Jazz at the Philharmonic troupe.

Impressing his audience with imagination, speed and dynamic

control, Mr. Rich moved in and out of the Harry James band during the late 1950s and early 1960s.

A heart attack in 1959 slowed his pace, and the Big Band sound was disappearing from records, radio and television. In 1963 he underwent heart bypass surgery.

He created a new 16-piece band made up mostly of unknown younger players. It "roused enthusiasm wherever it has played from coast to coast," Mr. Wilson wrote.

In 1974 he opened his own Manhattan club, Buddy's Place. He also said his temper had mellowed when he learned karate. "Karate teaches you that temper doesn't prove anything."

Asked once who was the best drummer in history, he replied: "I am."

"Why go through the humble bit? Look at Ted Williams — straight ahead, no tipping of his cap when he belted one out of the ballpark. He knew the name of the game. Do your job. That's all I do. I play my drums."

Other deaths:  
Luther Evans, 67, The Miami Herald's longtime horse racing writer, Thursday of lung cancer in Miami.

David Watt, 55, a British journalist and political commentator, March 27 in an accident at his home in Lewknor, England. He was electrocuted when he picked up a live power line that had blown down across his driveway in a storm.

Tommy Davis, 52, the kicker for San Francisco 49ers who held a record of 234 consecutive extra





## With Emotion, Hart Campaign Goes Home

Pollen count and population of Tucson, Ariz., each year. The pollen count is the number of grains per square inch per year.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Picking the Wrong Fight

It was a mistake for President Reagan to veto the highway bill — and a bigger one to insist that his presidency depended on Congress's sustaining the veto. On Thursday, the Senate joined the House in overriding, hanging presidential prestige out to dry. The test of power was unwise and unnecessary. It leaves Mr. Reagan and his handlers to walk their words back to political reality and to ponder new sources of presidential power.

On the merits, the veto was wrong. The five-year, \$88 billion highway and mass transit bill, for all its faults, is essential to the national economy. Congress dangled but produced a package that did more to meet the nation's transportation needs than the administration's proposal — by \$10 billion. As usual, the lawmakers threw in some \$150 million worth of "pork" per year to grease the legislative wheels.

As Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who helped shepherd the bill through Congress, noted, there were 152 such "public works" compared with over 15,000 transportation projects countrywide. Yet Mr. Reagan chose to make his stand against this pork.

It would be generous to call this strategy a miscalculation. Fighting transportation pork, especially when it is not excessive by historical standards, especially when billions in jobs are at stake, defies basic political calculation. Mr. Reagan enlarged the wound by arriving unexpectedly on Capitol Hill to try to sway errant Republicans.

He might have had in mind President Truman's historic veto battles with the Republican-controlled Congress of 1947 and 1948. Embattled himself, Truman used the veto to assert national interests over narrow political interests. But in the case of the 1987 transportation bill, Congress had more national interests on its side.

Though its political judgments on the transportation bill do not anger well, the Reagan administration is not over. The nation maintains an abiding interest in a functioning presidency. Its real test ought to be the central issues of the budget and arms control. President Reagan, more than anyone, ought to know how little he can now afford to squander.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## It Was Too Easy to Spy

Three marines who guarded the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are under arrest. Two are accused of repeatedly letting Soviet spies comb through secret facilities; a third is being held on suspicion of lying about contacts with Soviet women. It is the latest in a series of security disasters suffered mostly at Soviet hands, and it leaves many people wondering what could have gone so wrong.

The pair accused in the violation of the embassy are a sergeant and a corporal who seem to have fallen into a classic KGB trap, one baited by young women employed at that time in embassy service jobs. The third, a staff sergeant, was second in command of the marine contingent at the embassy.

The procedures intended to review contacts between guards and Soviet employees and to safeguard embassy premises were not faithfully applied or were fairly easily circumvented. The investigations in progress should provide more precise answers.

It is hard not to ask, however, whether there is some kind of generic carelessness at work. Suspect or, at the least, vulnerable people were assigned sensitive jobs and, worse, not checked out properly or checked on routinely. The building materials for the new embassy in Moscow were given over to Soviet possession for long periods during which they were seeded with bugs. For years the embassy depended on foreign nationals in service positions; their employment was terminated last year not by Amer-

ican officials tightening security but by Soviet officials retaliating against a reduction of the numbers they were being allowed to keep in the United States.

Among a Walker and a Kampiles and a Loneberg and Bracy there runs a common thread. These are not master spies eluding a careful net, or being caught in one. They are unexceptional people who merely found it easy and profitable to break the rules.

Two marines were arrested only when one of them, keeping up his KGB contacts at his next post, turned himself in.

This does not mean that there are no high risks for whom the counterintelligence net must be set very fine. It does suggest that there is something lacking in the ordinary bureaucratic screening — in the procedures meant to deter or pick up the little people or in the seriousness of those who administer those procedures. It is widely noted that the latest crop of spies and spy suspects are, on the face of it, money grubbers and people of confused values, not, in their fashion, people of ideals. This observation prompts much fretting about the deterioration of the American character. To the extent that this is true, however, it should make it easier to track derelictions: a task for computers and accountants. An examination of values has its place in counterintelligence, and so does an examination of bank accounts. On both levels, better answers must be found.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Campaign Misfunding

The present system of congressional campaign finance is the low-grade infection of American politics. Left to itself, it will only get worse. Congressional campaign spending has risen nearly fourfold in the past 10 years; the cost of television time has been the driving force. The price of a House seat is now \$300,000 — that is, what an average winner can expect to spend — while a Senate seat costs \$3 million. These averages include the no-contests; the serious races cost much more. The political calendar is a succession of dollar signs. No subject more preoccupies the members than the raising of these sums.

Increasingly, political action committees — the giving arms of interest groups — are where they turn. There were 600 of these last time campaign finance was reformed in 1974; there are 4,100 now. They gave \$140 million in the last election cycle, nearly a third of the total spent. Their true penetration was even greater than that. The PACs, like other givers, tend to give most to incumbents. More than a third of House members got more than half their campaign funds from these committees last cycle. The propensity to give is in some cases greater even than the ability to spend. Many incumbents are able to carry so much money from one campaign to the next that they scare off their challengers. Who wants to start off half a million dollars behind?

The PACs have a greater claim on the attention, if not the allegiance, of Congress than is healthy for either Congress or the country. It is time to weaken the link. A major bill to do so is now pending in the Senate. Its sponsors are David Boren and Majority Leader Robert Byrd; they have 42 cosponsors. Only two are Republicans, a sign of difficulty ahead. But the Democrats are a weighty array. They include not just the usual reformers and the leadership, but such established figures as John Stennis, who sees the integrity of the Senate at stake.

The bill would limit the total contributions that any House or Senate candidate could accept from PACs in an election cycle. Then for Senate candidates only (deferring to the House to legislate for 1991), the bill offers a partial alternative to PAC funds in the form of public financing. A general-election candidate could qualify by raising a threshold amount of private money, mostly from his home state and in small contributions. He would then be eligible for public funds up to a spending ceiling by which he would also agree to abide.

There are lots of arguments about this approach, which is already used in presidential elections. The general argument is

that reform will never turn the money off, just somehow redirect it. In this view, which we ourselves once held, the only reform that does not create more problems than it solves is the sunshine of disclosure. Thus opponents say that:

• PACs are not as sinister as they are made out to be. On the contrary, they are broad-based, mostly small, but much less with their money than is commonly supposed, tend to cancel one another out and in any case are healthy examples of citizens seeking to influence their government.

• The money will seep in, like water into the basement. Limit direct PAC contributions and, yes, members of Congress and interest groups will spend less time on their knees, but you will also encourage indirect expenditures, destroying accountability.

• Limit total spending (which the Supreme Court has said you can do only in return for public funds), and you will actually help incumbents more than challengers, who need to spend more to get known. (To which a partial reply may be 98 percent of House incumbents seeking re-election last year won. Which challenger wouldn't like a better deal than that?)

• Limit spending, and you will also cheat Republicans, who now have a fund-raising advantage and, moreover, raise the money the right way — in small amounts from many contributors. Only a Democrat would want to do that. (But much of the Republican advantage is in money raised and spent by the party, which the bill would not affect.)

There are other issues; they all need to be openly met. Neither party can be expected to be blind to the partisan implications of a bill that goes to the engine room of politics like this. But if either tries to turn this promising legislation into a simple search for partisan advantage it will deserve failure. It is equally doomed if, at the other extreme, the goal becomes somehow to sanitize congressional politics. That vision is a dangerous mirage. The American system presumes strong interest groups, even thrives on them; they neither can nor should be quashed, and the price of trying will always be too high. The goal here is not squeaky cleanliness, but moderation.

The Boren-Byrd bill is not a perfect answer. By all means, amend it. But it offers a starting point. Those who would kill it have the heavy burden of suggesting a credible alternative. The PACs have too large a role in the current system; they pay too much of the price. For its own sake if no other, Congress needs — now, in 1987 — to shift the balance in the least objectionable way.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

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## A Soft Landing From the Cold War Can Be Arranged

By W.W. Rostow

AUSTIN, Texas — I believe a peaceful transition from the Cold War to a new relationship between the superpowers, one in which no single power seeks to dominate, is possible. It is possible because forces are at work that in time may make an end to the Cold War logical and safe for leaders of both countries.

An exit from the Cold War should be viewed as a protracted process, carried forward by steps that permit each side to feel confident. With its unsettling mixture of grandiose objectives, chicanery and transparent propaganda, Reykjavik will remain a model of how not to proceed.

What would a working agenda for ending the Cold War look like? Initial understandings would have to be reached in three critical areas.

The first would, of course, be the nuclear arms race. Here three conditions would have to be satisfied: a thoroughly inspected U.S.-U.S.S.R. nuclear balance sufficient to guarantee, at lower overall force levels, secure second-strike capabilities; no capacity for nuclear blackmail agreements on nuclear force ceilings with other nuclear weapons powers; and, against this background, a drive to implement more firmly the Nonproliferation Treaty. The path of wisdom may alter as we learn more; but I would be skeptical of solutions that eliminated nuclear weapons, wholly relied on the Strategic Defense Initiative or eliminated elements of S.D.I. as part of stable deterrent systems. Evidently, problems of immense complexity are embedded in these conditions, even under circumstances of maximum good will.

The second area would be a reorganization of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in ways that allowed an increased scope for national political freedom in Eastern Europe and guaranteed agreed force levels, securely inspected, for residual NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

The most complex issue certain to arise is the degree and character of German unity. But the objective can be simply stated: The U.S.S.R. would have to decide to accept a balance of power rather than a hegemonic solution to its legitimate security interest in Eastern Europe, a solution guaranteeing that no other major power dominates Eastern Europe, rather than Soviet domination of the region. On this proposition, basic U.S. and Soviet interests overlap.

Finally, the third condition: the settlement of regional conflicts with a Cold War dimension and the development of new longer-run rules of the game. In the short run, intimate Soviet ties to Hanoi, Havana and Kabul might provide the

basis for settlements in which the existing government would remain but would be effectively confined within its own borders without the presence of external military forces.

But, clearly, no guarantees can be given to Moscow or Washington regarding the long-term political orientation of the countries concerned. (As this is written, the Soviet Union appears to be experimenting with a resolution of this type in Afghanistan; its terms do not appear consistent with prompt success.)

This would work only if the United States and the U.S.S.R. agreed that henceforth they would live with outcomes determined by strictly local historical forces — a difficult condition to live with given habits built up over the past 40 years. The Middle East world, of course, is extremely difficult to sort out in these terms, given the limited powers of the United States and the U.S.S.R. in the region. But, as elsewhere, those powers would be formidable if rooted in a joint conviction that the Cold War was no longer a feasible framework for the conduct of U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations or the superpowers' respective relations with others.

In all cases, U.S.-U.S.S.R. understandings would be basic to a successful outcome, but the interests of many other states would be involved. Negotiations would therefore be complex. Moreover, the outcome would be stable only if new common rules were established and validated by successful experience. But once the expectation was established that all were engaged in transforming the Cold War into something more desirable, the process might move forward quite briskly.

I am reasonably confident that this kind of scenario of how the Cold War might end is realistic in that it conforms to historical forces likely to persist and gather strength. My uncertainty, however, is serious and comes to rest on two critical questions: One concerns the U.S.S.R., the other the United States.

It is easy to take the view that the Soviet leadership, by some combination of Russian history, Communist doctrine and institutional vested interest, is and will remain so deeply committed to indefinite expansion that only defeat in bloody war could bring about a resolution of the Cold War — that is, the emergence

of a Soviet Union which, like other latecomers, would come to accept fully that hegemony was beyond its grasp and that its primary task was to look after more conventional national interests in an increasingly complex, multipolar world by encouraging balance.

At the moment, one cannot help feeling that the viability of Soviet domestic rule hinges rather more on the progress of the economy than on the continued expansion of Soviet power. But Russia is unlikely to be exempted by history from the slow-working but stubborn and rising insistence of human beings on political systems that provide dignity and increasing degrees of human freedom.

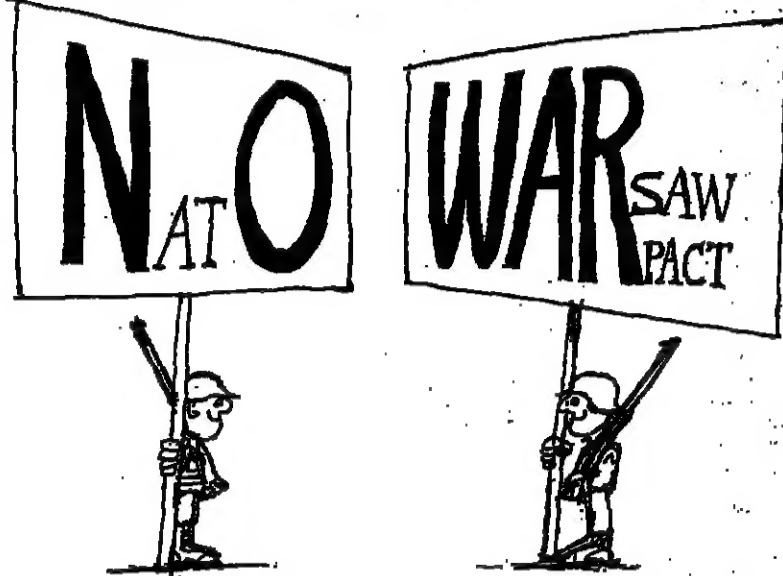
This brings me to the second uncertainty: Is the United States, as a society, capable of a reasonably steady military and foreign policy? We have oscillated since 1945 between evasive illusions and feverish, belated efforts to halt or roll back Soviet expansionist initiatives launched to exploit those intervals of American myopia. Our survival by periodic, belated, convulsive exertion has exacted great costs and imposed great risks on humanity in a nuclear age. After 40 years of cyclical behavior the leaders of both political parties ought to be able to write on the need for a steady, long-term military and foreign policy.

It is still to be demonstrated that American society and its political process will make the necessary outlays for education and research, find a new generation of entrepreneurs and otherwise accept the discipline and flexibility that the age of the new technologies demands.

Thus a soft landing from the Cold War is an American as well as a Soviet responsibility; for steady America, strong but not aggressive, paying its way in the world, conscious of the reality of its own interests as well as the legitimate interests of others, can help make the transition easier and more secure for the Soviet leadership.

An America that again slides into distracted complacency or continues to borrow rather than elevate productivity to sustain its amenities, could set in motion yet another Cold War cycle with potentially tragic results. The outcome might be an extension of areas of chaos, including nuclear proliferation, beyond the capacity of either Moscow or Washington to control.

The writer, national security adviser to President Johnson, teaches political economy at the University of Texas. This article was excerpted from the forthcoming issue of Foreign Affairs.



By HOLCK in Pottsville (Casper), CBW Syndicate.

## As the Pillars of Postwar Stability Shake, Europe Looks for Shelter

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Is the postwar system in Europe coming to an end? If not, it certainly is at a turning point, a time of rapid evolution. Since 1945, European stability has rested on four conditions: nuclear deterrence, America's guarantee over Western Europe, the immutability of Communist rule in the Soviet Union, and the subsequent equation made between Europe's division and its stability. Today all these conditions are facing challenges.

Nuclear deterrence has been attacked by technology and ideology, a combination of S.D.I. and pacifism. At Reykjavik, the Reagan administration gave the impression, to the dismay of Paris and London, that it had joined the Soviet Union in the "revisionist" camp seeking a world beyond nuclear deterrence.

The "zero option" to do away with Euro-missiles has brought the U.S. guarantee over Western Europe under question on both sides of the Atlantic. In this context, the American debate on withdrawing some or all U.S. troops from Western Europe is all the more disquieting. Whereas similar pressures in the early 1970s came from a public weary of foreign involvement, today's pressures come from an American elite that envisages a better use of U.S. troops in more troubled areas while playing down Europe's importance.

The immutability of the Soviet system is challenged by Mikhail Gorbachev himself. His talk and actions have reawakened Western hopes, and fears, of a thawing of the Soviet system, with all its consequences for a stable European order. If the Soviet Union were truly to change, would the Eastern bloc follow? Could all of this transcend Yalta?

None of these questions are new. What is new is that they should arise simultaneously. It is as if the pillars of a stable and familiar world were about to crumble at the same time. Europeans who care for the comfortable status quo have the unpleasant feeling of being squeezed and left uncovered, caught between Mikhail Gorbachev's seduction and Ronald Reagan's incoherence.

Mr. Gorbachev's deft combination of reform at home and imaginative diplomacy abroad has crystallized European ambivalence. In their reactions to his latest proposal on Euro-missiles or in their debates on the possibility of reform within the Soviet system, the Europeans reveal their inner divisions — their deep attachment to stability or their profound yearning for change. Sometimes both

are present, as in the German case. Beneath a pretended unanimity, each European country has had to struggle to reconcile conflicting priorities.

France and West Germany have deeply divergent visions of the world. France at heart is a status quo power; West Germany belongs to the revisionist camp. Divisions that were evident between the two countries when the Americans launched their proposals for a space-based defense have become more subtle but deeper after the latest Soviet initiative.

The prospect of a democratized world casts a different light in Paris and Bonn. The Kremlin's increasingly dynamic arms control policy and America's renewed openness in the

matter are perceived in Paris as challenging not only France's security but its self-image as well, given the close link in France between independence, security and an absolute reliance on nuclear deterrence.

In West Germany, the generally positive reply to Mr. Gorbachev's proposals corresponds to deep hopes for an alteration of one of the bases on which European stability — but also Germany's division and its inferior status — has rested. Germany's hopes are France's fear.

Partly because of this, there are questions about whether an evolving French-German axis can provide a sound basis for Europe's future. Indeed, a more balanced Western Eu-

rope should include, alongside its French-German core, a Britain that is busy discovering its European identity thanks to a new generation of technocrats and politicians, an Italy which, through economic success and relative political stability, has begun to take itself seriously; and a Spain which, though a latecomer to the European Community, seems to want to make up for lost time.

To answer Mr. Gorbachev, Western Europe must show prudence, firmness and imagination. Only then can it contemplate the inevitable end of the postwar order with serenity.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Now, an Opportunity to Choose Between Two Africas

By John T. Walker

WASHINGTON — Just when we need a Marshall Plan for Africa, Congress has something less ambitious in store. It is called the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Plan, and it threatens to abort the emergence of an economically viable and politically stable Africa.

Congressional budget committees, applying the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act as "equitably" as possible, have reduced the proposed African Development Fund for recovery and long-term development to \$375 million from the recommended \$710 million for fiscal year 1988.

The African Development Fund, initiated by Representative Howard Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, is not just another instance of special pleading or a demand that

Peter be robbed to pay Paul. It is recognition, at last, that the United States has responsibilities and important national interests in Africa.

Most Americans probably regard Africa as a cross to be borne, nobly and periodically. The Great African Drought stirred Americans to unprecedented levels of giving, but left behind a one-dimensional image of a continent without resources or hope.

Why worry about Africa at the expense of the federal budget? I could preach the standard sermon that a nation as well endowed as the United States must not ignore the plight of its African brothers. But this merely perpetuates the Africa-as-burden myth. Africa is an important and natural partner in constructing

a stable and interdependent world. It has reached a crucial threshold in its development. More and more governments are adopting market-oriented economic policies in place of failed experimentation with central planning. More and more are seeing the need to reexamine their economic and social structures.

U.S. assistance, both official and private, has helped to make this possible. But the reduction in U.S. foreign aid to Africa during the past two years could not have been more ill-timed. Having enabled several African nations to break with the past, America is failing to help them through what is bound to be a difficult and prolonged transition to the point where most can sustain development with internally generated resources.

Just as Americans had the opportunity in the late 1940s to choose between two Europes, so now there is a choice to make between two Africas — an Africa consigned to the ash heap of history, certain to be a permanent charge to international relief, an incubator of political unrest and a dangerous vacuum for East-West confrontation, or an economically competitive and politically stable Africa, one that is a growing market for U.S. goods.

This is not a choice that can be postponed. The cost of helping Africa to assume its proper place in the world grows exponentially every year. Yet deferring that investment, as Congress appears prepared to do, also carries a high price.

Consider the possible impact on the U.S. economy. There are many

American companies, small and large, that might engage in trade and investment in Africa if its economic infrastructure and conditions were better developed. U.S. foreign assistance programs have begun visibly to alter the policy environment of several major African economies, thus opening the way to expanded trade and investment ties with American firms, which in turn means jobs.

It is in Americans' clear self-interest to have a healthy, productive and stable Africa. The Marshall Plan concept is as appropriate and urgent today, for Africa, as it was for postwar Europe 40 years ago.

The writer is bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington and chairman of Africa, a development group. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

## LETTER

### No Exodus From Berlin

I was surprised to see Dimitri Simas state with such certainty in his March 17 opinion column that removing the Berlin Wall would cause an exodus of East Germans to the West.

East Germans are well informed of economic realities in the Federal Republic, including the 24 million people without jobs. Further, freedom can be taken for a person used to total "guidance" from Father State.

Finally, there is no such thing as "West German citizenship." The law recognizes only German citizenship, to which all persons of German origin living in the 1937 geographic boundaries of Germany are entitled.

PAUL R. HENNEMEYER

Göttingen, West Germany

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Faster to Peking

PARIS — The Trans-Siberian Railway is coming into remarkable favor with travelers to and from the Far East, owing to the great saving in time resulting from the use of this overland route. During 1910 — the figures for last year have not yet been published — 5,022 passengers took through tickets between European ports and cities and China, Japan, and other Eastern countries. This represented an increase of 36.5 percent in the number of passengers compared with 1909. Negotiations are in progress for arranging circular tours, via Siberia in one direction and returning by way of the Suez Canal, or vice versa. It is hoped to complete the doubling of the Trans-Siberian Railway west of Lake Baikal this year. When improvements are completed, and with increased speed, the journey from Paris to Peking will only occupy nine days and a half.

### 1937: Stalin's Ballot Plan

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] Nothing in recent years has so stirred Soviet Russia as the new "Stalin Constitution." And nothing in that Constitution seems to promise such far-reaching consequences as "the secret ballot." The Soviet press is full of articles reflecting the uneasiness of the Communist bureaucrats at the prospect that may be opened for public voting. The party authority presiding at a meeting would propose a panel ticket, ask if anyone present opposed, and declare the entire list of candidates elected. For the new elections, Moscow insists on the secret ballot and, in preparation, a much less criticism of the party apparatus throughout the land. Regarding the secret ballot, as one plainfellow wrote in a recent party paper published by those they elect the wrong people.

هكاهن الثحل







## ARTS / LEISURE

## Japanese Lead in the Art and Diamond Rush

GENEVA — A direct link can rarely be clearly discerned between art market trends and broader economic issues, but this week the auction scene glancingly reflected the impact of the latest developments on the world's stock exchanges and of currency adjustments.

From the £24.75 million (\$39.9 million) record sale of a Van Gogh Monday by Christie's in London to the 4.73 million Swiss franc (\$3.15 million) record for the diamond ring — worth essentially the price of its 31.26-carat diamond — sold by Sotheby's here Thursday to Tsuneo Takagi of the Heiwado Trading Co., there was a recurring pattern of unrestrained bidding on top items, with the Japanese leading the pack. Only a huge amount

of floating money in search of anchorage can account for some of the reckless spending in Geneva. It is doubtful whether the sensational prices recorded Thursday, the first day of Sotheby's sale of the jewelry given by the Duke of Windsor to his wife, the former Wallis Warfield Simpson, would have been reached at any other time. The first-day total was 50.26 million Swiss francs (\$33.5 million sale).

From the outset, it was clear that something unusual would happen. Inside the huge marquee set up on the edge of the Lake of Geneva across from the Hotel Beau-Rivage the atmosphere was charged with excitement verging on hysteria. Even Nicholas Rayner, Sotheby's jewelry expert and head of the Geneva office, who proved himself a brilliant auctioneer, sounded as though he was having difficulty staying in control. Almost as soon as he stood behind his little auctioneer's chair the bidding got out of hand.

## SOUVENIR MELIKIAN

In addition to the thousand or so in the marquee there were 450 people at Sotheby's in New York whose bids were relayed by John Marion, Sotheby's U.S. chairman, seated on the podium here. Bidders were also in the Beau-Rivage's Brunswick salon and its restaurant, the Chat Botté, linked to the marquee by closed-circuit television. And there were telephone bidders from all over the world.

By the time the session reached Lot 13, a diamond clip lorgnette signed by Van Cleef and Arpels of New York, and made around 1935, mental effervescence reached boiling point. That item went for 176,000 Swiss francs, 20 times the high estimate. By Lot 15, a diamond dress suite by Cartier of London, also made around 1935, which sold for 660,000 Swiss francs, nearly 38 times the highest estimate, it became clear that New York, which started bidding in huge leaps — in one case from \$5,000 to 140,000 Swiss francs — would take the lead on all the pieces directly linked to the love affair of the duke and the duchess.

This particular suite carried various inscriptions, including the date of Mrs. Simpson's birthday, and a sentimental phrase, "Hold tight," much used by them.

Sotheby's had clearly underestimated the power of both feminine and masculine fantasizing — quite a few women past their prime youth, sitting near dignified men well into their more mature years, appeared to be significant factors in the bidding. Sotheby's likewise underestimated the impact of royal or pseudo-royal myths in the United States.

Yet the sale was far from being just a Hollywoodian buying spree. Cartier, which is trying to bolster its collection of early Cartier jewelry (and calls it the "Cartier Museum") as part of a sophisticated publicity gambit, was the buyer of a panther clip for 1.54 million Swiss francs, just over \$1 million.

Lawrence Graff of London, perhaps the most astute of diamond and colored stone dealers, acquired the emerald engagement ring for 3.19 million Swiss francs, a world record price per carat for any colored stone. And the \$3.15 million diamond ring went to a Japanese diamond dealer backed up by the strong yen.

The auction sensations were largely the consequence of the intensifying worldwide yearning for solid commodities into which paper money made overnight on the stock exchange can be converted. Anything obvious now draws an instant response when supported by seemingly cast-iron guarantees. In the case of jewelry, this may be a semi-royal connection.

Or it can mean the signatures of Impressionist masters, whose names, thanks to a spate of exhibitions and books, ring a bell even for those without undue exposure to art. For the last 18 months, less than average quality paintings have been selling like hotcakes — Monet landscapes too late for their style. Renoir portraits of red-faced women with sausage-shaped bodies.

This week the trend has reached unprecedented proportions. It was particularly noticeable in Sotheby's sale Tuesday in London of Impressionist and modern paintings. One would be hard put to find a portrait executed more shoddily than the "Chapeau Epingle" by Renoir. The 27-by-23-centimeter (about 10½-by-9-inch) sketch in a lace hat seen sideways bears the only the remotest resemblance to Renoir's famous monotype of that same title. The price of £264,400 is exorbitant.

A pastel of "Russian Dancers" by Degas hardly reminds one of the painter's marvelous studies of the dancing world. The limbs of the

three girls look distorted, their postures are clumsy to the point of being grotesque. This did not stop the spoof-like piece from soaring to \$308,000. Another pastel of two dancers with legs that look like pink sticks made a staggering \$627,000.

As even the worst of Impressionist art gets scarce, second rate Neo-

Impressionist work in the Pointillist manner gets a big push. In Christie's Monday sale, "La Mer Capotaque" by Henri Edmond Cross, a conventional view of the Mediterranean coast with a boat on a choppy sea went up to \$209,000. Signac's "Le Pont à Saint André," dated 1926, is no more than an academic landscape handled in the

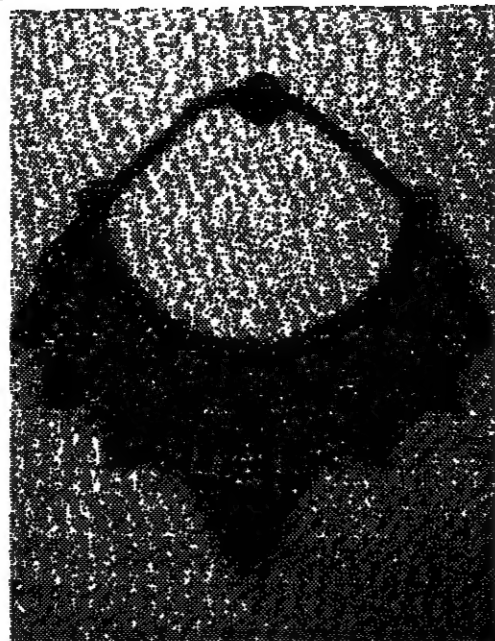
Pointillist technique. The picture, which looks like a poster done for a tourist board in imitation of a master, sold for an unbelievable \$374,000.

Throughout, the Japanese presence made itself felt as never before. At the beginning of Christie's Monday sale, Charles Allsop, Christie's chairman and a brilliant auctioneer, apologetically told the audience that a Japanese colleague would read an announcement in Japanese, obviously for the benefit of newcomers unfamiliar with English auctioneer procedure.

The impact was particularly spectacular at Sotheby's on Tuesday and Wednesday, where Japanese buyers got more than 21 percent in value of the pictures sold. Some of the most conventional landscapes and portraits carrying famous signatures seemed to have irresistible appeal. An indifferent Monet river landscape at sunset painted in 1883 almost doubled its highest estimate at \$484,000. A Renoir portrait of a young woman that could be useful to advertise lipstick was even more astonishing at \$581,000.

Most remarkable was the readiness of the Japanese to venture into new territory. The underbidder on the £1.76 million portrait in quasi-academic style by Gustav Klimt was a Japanese dealer. That set a record for the artist. So did a portrait by Egon Schiele, again done in a decorative manner. That too rose to £1.76 million. Compared with these, the great works sold this week do not seem as wildly priced as has been suggested. A large Fauvist harbor scene done by André Derain in 1905 was easily worth the £2.2 million paid at Christie's by the Lefevre Gallery of London. It is a major painting.

It is in this context that the



An amethyst and turquoise necklace by Cartier, and, right, a ruby and diamond necklace by Van Cleef and Arpels 1939, sold for \$2.6 million.



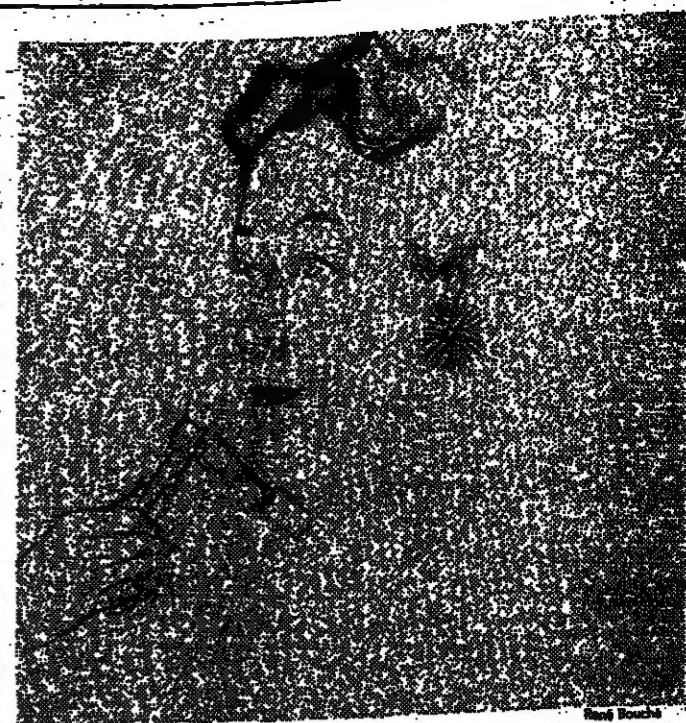
Van Gogh's "Sunflowers."



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The Duchess of Windsor holding Cartier tiger lorgnette.

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It is in this context that the

£24.75 million paid for van Gogh's "Sunflowers" must be assessed. True, this figure quadruples the prior record figure of \$9.9 million for a van Gogh, set at Sotheby's in New York in 1985. But the latter was a harsh, almost crude painting. The two simply cannot be compared. "Sunflowers" is a picture of a magnitude that has not turned up at auction in a long time. Its price is consistent with what happened in the market last autumn. It is no more "absurd" in proportion than, say, the £1.34 million paid for a small 15th-century gold pendant — almost unique but of no great aesthetic distinction — in London last December.

The parallel that has been drawn with Mantegna's "Adoration of the Magi" sold for \$2.1 million to the J. Paul Getty Museum does not hold. The Mantegna is badly damaged. Some have even asked if it is by Mantegna. The Van Gogh, by contrast, is a well preserved and superb painting.

But the sheer size of the figure makes it an event of historic importance. Sights have been raised on all stars of the first magnitude. When asked how professional dealers would react, Martin Summer of the Lefevre Gallery said that "the first thing we will do is take a fresh look at our inventory." Many price tags will go up in the next three months. But dealers will have a tougher time competing with auction houses to get pictures. They tend more and more to buy at quiet, off-market prices. This means taking a big gamble, which the auction houses are spared — the dealer must make a huge investment and pay it costly interest rate. Things have never looked so good for auction houses. Now, the overall market situation seems to be very volatile and risky.

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Herald Tribune

## PERSONAL INVESTING

**April 13:**  
An important date  
for investors in funds.

That's the day that the Spring Funds survey appears in the International Herald Tribune's monthly Personal Investing section, now in its third year of coverage of this vital area of investment.

Twice a year, Personal Investing devotes an entire issue to a global view of the funds industry, providing crucial information on performance rankings, new products and transaction costs.

The April 13 issue will offer the kind of information that sophisticated fund investors need to shape their strategy in the months to come.

The International Herald Tribune  
Bringing the world's most important news  
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## Turner's Late Temple

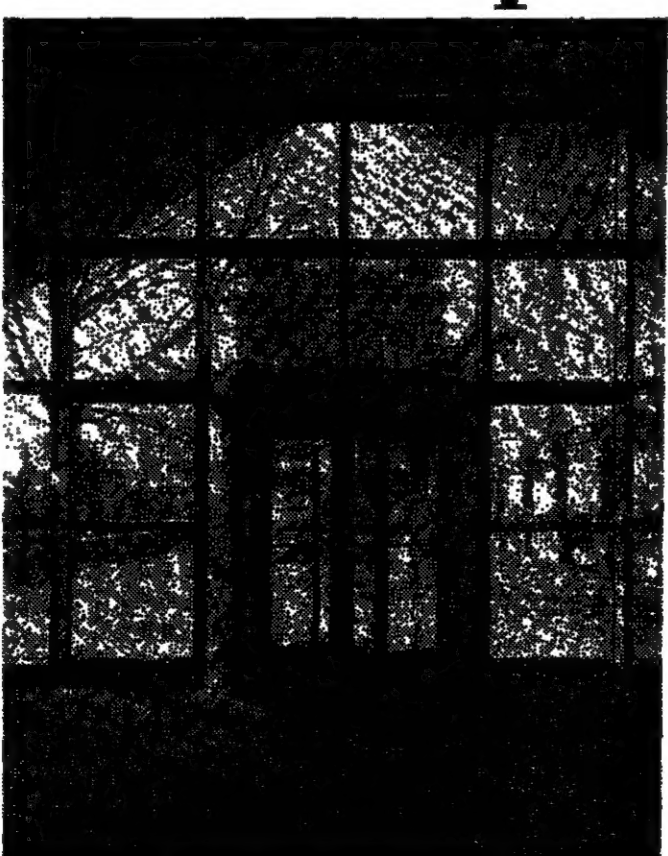
By John Russell  
New York Times Service

LONDON — As of Monday, visitors to the Tate Gallery will at last be able to enjoy the J.M.W. Turner bequest to the British nation as he meant them to — in a separate building, named after him and devoted entirely to his work. That this should be done was a condition of the bequest, which was made in 1851 and consisted of 19,331 works of art.

Designed by James Stirling, the acclaimed architect of the Neue Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart, West Germany, the new building consists of a long series of galleries for oil paintings, and a dimly lit gallery for the watercolors in which Turner excelled. Upstairs are study galleries, in which paintings of less immediate importance are hung. At street level there are an auditorium and a students' room in which Turner's sketchbooks and other material can be seen.

Turner (1775-1851) is widely regarded as the greatest English painter. In his art, he was all things in one — poet, philosopher, historian, storyteller, keeper of the national conscience and master of sea and sky, wind and weather. A connoisseur of catastrophe, he was ever ready to record the look of an avalanche, a shipwreck or a great fire on land. But he was also a man of his own day, aware that change is the law of life.

Few painters have fantasized to more startling effect, but Turner also had a keen perception of the state of the world in his own time. In his early 30s, he made a distinct mark with a painting prompted by a debate in parliament about the Fig Iron Duty Bill. And in a masterpiece of his old age there is a



View from entrance hall towards original gallery.

steam train going 50 miles (81 kilometers) an hour, with a frightened hare running in front of it.

Not only did Turner excel at the great theme and on the grand scale, but he could flood sheet after sheet of paper with watercolor in ways that seemed to take off on their own, independently of their ostensible subject. Yet that same ecstatic

Turner was also an ever-inquisitive master of fact. He could bring every last door handle to life in oil or watercolor.

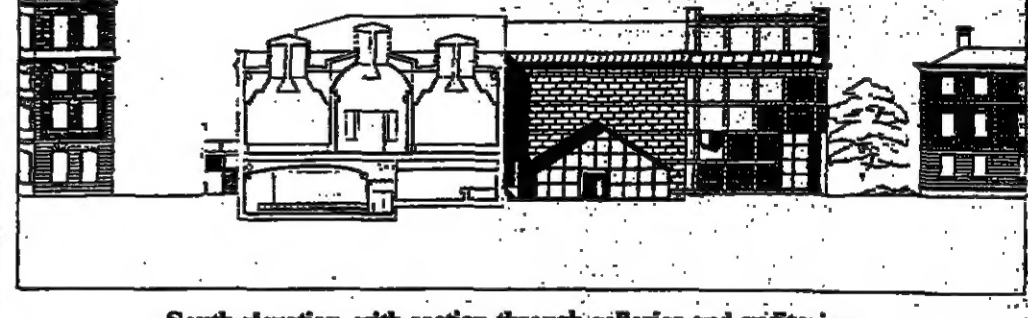
Competitive by nature and not above reworking his pictures at the last moment to show up his neighbors at the summer exhibitions of the Royal Academy, he was devoted to the academy. It had welcomed him as a student when he was 14 and made him a full member when he was only 26. He was the paradigm of the artist who reinvented himself almost to his death.

Here, if ever, was someone

whose work deserved to be made available in perpetuity. In 1885 Degas, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir and Sisley had recommended themselves to the director of a famous gallery in London as partners with Turner in the struggle against convention and routine. When Henri Matisse got married, his teacher advised him to go to London and study Turner. Turner had been acclaimed since youth. His output was huge, his ambition limitless, his versatility a matter of wonder. So it should have been happy news when, after his death in December 1851, the terms of his will became known. In it Turner said to the British government, in effect, "I'll give you everything I ever kept for myself, but you have to house it. And don't fool around. No building, no bequest." It was a fair condition. This was a monumental bequest.

But the government showed no disposition to build. And the will was contested by family who said he must have been crazy to give all that away. But Turner acted from a well-justified sense of his importance in British art. Besides, he was a man of business who had made a fortune from his work. And as his next-of-kin were eventually awarded the equivalent of several million dollars in today's money, we don't have to be sorry for them.

But we are entitled to feel sorry for Turner, whose wishes were ignored. Although the paintings were



South elevation, with section through galleries and auditorium.

taken over for the nation in 1852 no gallery was built.

When reproached for this, successive governments said in effect, "Who needs a new building? Aren't there plenty of paintings by Turner in the struggle against convention and routine. When Henri Matisse got married, his teacher advised him to go to London and study Turner. Turner had been acclaimed since youth. His output was huge, his ambition limitless, his versatility a matter of wonder. So it should have been happy news when, after his death in December 1851, the terms of his will became known. In it Turner said to the British government, in effect, "I'll give you everything I ever kept for myself, but you have to house it. And don't fool around. No building, no bequest." It was a fair condition. This was a monumental bequest.

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in our own day. It is now universal. Quite apart from that, the climate of our own times has favored the fulfillment of Turner's wishes. The newly formed Turner Society, founded from 1975 onwards that its lobbying was needed. The Tate Gallery — in effect, though not in name, the National Gallery of British Art — got the green light for the new Turner building, paid for by the Clore Foundation and given over to the belated reunion of Turner's work.

Now that this building is open — and open, as Turner specified, without charge — we can see Turner as his great admirer John Ruskin saw him: as "standing, like a great of the Apocalypse, clothed with a cloud, and with the sun and the stars given into his hand." It is not a small experience.

Meanwhile the reputation of Turner made its way — above all,

whose work deserved to be made available in perpetuity. In 1885 Degas, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir and Sisley had recommended themselves to the director of a famous gallery in London as partners with Turner in the struggle against convention and routine. When Henri Matisse got married, his teacher advised him to go to London and study Turner. Turner had been acclaimed since youth. His output was huge, his ambition limitless, his versatility a matter of wonder. So it should have been happy news when, after his death in December 1851, the terms of his will became known. In it Turner said to the British government, in effect, "I'll give you everything I ever kept for myself, but you have to house it. And don't fool around. No building, no bequest." It was a fair condition. This was a monumental bequest.

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## Currencies

## Dollars

## Pounds

## Francs

## Yen

## Mark

## Lira

## Escudo

## Peseta

## Ruble

## Shekel

## Tugrik

## Zloty

## Riyal

## Dirham

## Baht

## Ringgit

## Taka

## Kyat

## Lari

## Manat

## Leu

## New Taiwan Dollar

## Hong Kong Dollar

## Singapore Dollar

## Malaysian Ringgit

## Indonesian Rupiah

## Thai Baht

## Vietnamese Dong

## Philippine Peso

## Burmese Kyat

## Cambodian Riel

## Laotian Kip

## Myanmar Kyat

## Sri Lankan Rupee

## Nepalese Rupee

## Bhutanese Ngultrum

## Mongolian Tugrik

## Tibetan Gyalo

## Burmese Kyat

## Sri Lankan Rupee

## Nepalese Rupee

## Bhutanese Ngultrum

## Mongolian Tugrik

## Tibetan Gyalo



AMEX prices	P. 10	Services reports	P. 1
AMEX volume	P. 10	Surveys	P. 1
NYSE prices	P. 8	Interest rates	P. 2
NYSE volume	P. 8	Market summary	P. 2
Commodity prices	P. 10	Options	P. 10
Currency rates	P. 7	OTC stock	P. 11
Commodities	P. 10	Other markets	P. 12
Dividends	P. 10		

SAURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 4-5, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

# Will Prime Increase Cure The Fed's Lower Buck Pain?

By LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Citibank's decision this week to raise its prime interest rate by one-quarter point, to 7.75 percent — a move quickly followed by other major banks — took Wall Street by surprise. While the banks argued that their cost of money had increased, Leonard Santow, a partner in Griggs & Santow, a financial consulting concern, said, "I think if you look at the numbers on the economy, inflation or loan demand, nothing that has happened so far should have induced them to move on the prime."

The actual trigger appears to have been Brazil's suspension of interest payments on \$68 billion of its debt to commercial banks and the decision of several banks to "take a hit" against earnings by putting their Brazilian loans on nonaccrual status. The dollar's renewed fall against the yen last week and this also played a part.

"The Fed is not unhappy over the rise in the prime," said one economist.

The first five major banks to declare their Brazilian loans as delinquent were BankAmerica, Manufacturers Hanover, J.P. Morgan, Chemical New York and Mellon. The debt in question totals about \$6 billion, and the banks' combined reductions in first-quarter earnings will come to about \$100 million.

Citibank, whose loans to Brazil total \$4.6 billion, has not yet declared the loans as delinquent. In mid-March, however, it said it was considering taking such action and estimated that the cost to its earnings would be \$50 million in the first quarter and \$190 million for the year.

The timing of Citibank's increase in the prime also appears related to the fact that, as Mr. Santow puts it, "the dollar was in the tank" — falling sharply. In those circumstances, he suggested, Citibank would encounter little or no criticism from the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker Jr., or the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, who were suddenly confronted with the need to defend the sinking dollar.

EUGENE Birnbaum, a New York financial consultant, sees the flap over the dollar as one of Mr. Baker's own making. The secretary's remark on British television last week that the dollar had no fixed target appears to have provoked conjecture that the meeting of six major industrial nations in Paris, which was aimed at stabilizing the dollar, was a failure.

Further, Mr. Birnbaum said, "Washington thought it was dealing with a very limited item" in imposing tariffs on Japan for its alleged dumping of computer microchips, but was "staggered by the market's reaction." He called the American move "a wonderful example of how we can give ourselves a black eye."

Some Fed watchers even thought the central bank had subtly encouraged Citibank to raise the prime.

As Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers sees it, the Fed is in a straitjacket, fearing to push rates upward lest it cause the economy to slide into recession and fearing to move rates lower lest it further weaken the dollar.

James J. O'Leary, economic consultant to U.S. Trust Co., said the Fed was in a "very dangerous position," indeed the most dangerous he can remember for many years. If by inaction the Fed should contribute to the "psychology of accepting inflation," he said, the Japanese and other major holders of dollars might shift their money away from commitments in government and corporate bonds, driving up long-term interest rates. Mr. O'Leary already finds evidence that this is happening.

"The Fed is not unhappy over the rise in the prime," he added. The stock market has also taken the increase in stride, seeing it as a necessary means of arresting the dollar's decline.

But the interest-rate hike is worrying some economists who fear that it will add downward pressure on the economy by hurting consumer spending on autos, homes and other big-ticket items and by deterring business investment in inventories and new plant and equipment.

# IMF Talks To Center On Debt

Agenda Includes  
Grain Proposal

WASHINGTON — A deteriorating world economy will occupy finance ministers and central bankers from the International Monetary Fund's member states when they open a five-day meeting here on Monday, sources said.

Key items on the agenda are likely to include a long-standing U.S. debt initiative and a French proposal to ship grain to the world's poor.

The annual talks, involving the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Development Committee, will also cover issues ranging from the impact of development loans on the environment to weak commodity prices.

Sources said there was growing uncertainty about the vitality of the world economy and whether heavily indebted nations could carry their financial burdens without new aid.

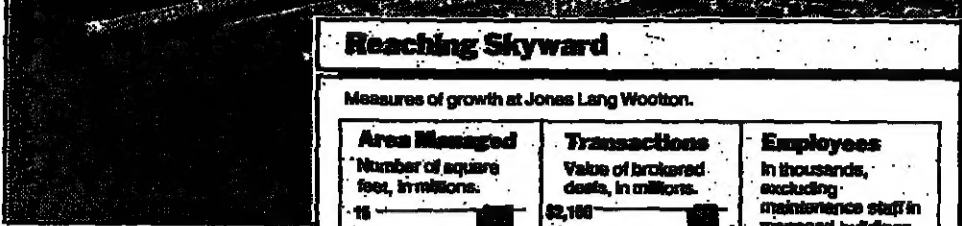
The sources said they saw no signs of any new debt initiative such as the one that the U.S. treasury secretary, James A. Baker Jr., unveiled 18 months ago.

That strategy, calling for new lending to help indebted countries so they can meet their commitments, has since drawn a serious challenge from Brazil. The Third World's most indebted nation recently declared an interest-payment moratorium on \$68 billion of commercial bank debt.

Separately, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, in a recent visit to Washington, sounded out the administration on a plan to funnel worldwide grain surpluses to the poorest states.

A Reagan administration official said, "There's interest on the part of some countries for looking at the support of the special problems of the very poorest countries, because their position is so extreme."

He suggested that the United States was open to discussing the proposal.



Simon J. Milde's young company took advantage of a depressed market to become one of New York's most successful real estate brokers.

# Forging a N.Y. Real Estate Bonanza Foreign Capital, Bold Strategy Help Lock Up Market

By Albert Scardino  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Simon J. Milde came to the United States from England in 1976 with a few hundred thousand dollars, not much of it his. In the following decade, he made himself, his partners and his real estate company, Jones Lang Wootton, very rich by brokering and managing billions of dollars worth of New York property.

Mr. Milde has helped to transform the most local of New York businesses, real estate, into an international exchange that has attracted the assets of wave after wave of foreign investors.

"First, in the 1960s, it was the British," said Mr. Milde. "Then came the Germans and the Dutch. Then the Arabs arrived in the 1970s, along with the Canadians. After that, we had the Chi-

nese, and last year it was the Japanese." This year, he said, it is the Australians who are buying New York office buildings, and

"There will always be a Manhattan, and it will always attract somebody's capital from abroad."

— Simon J. Milde

next will likely be the Koreans." He continued: "There will always be a Manhattan, and it will always attract somebody's capital from abroad."

# Tokyo Offers Companies Compromise on Phones

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan, under heavy pressure from U.S. and British trade interests, proposed Friday to give foreign companies up to a one-third stake in a new merged telecommunications consortium. But the compromise was greeted coolly by the companies.

The new consortium is being formed from two rival groups and would compete with Kokusai Den-shin Denwa Co., which now provides the only phone links between Japan and the rest of the world. But Japanese efforts to limit foreign participation have brought tough threats of trade sanctions from Britain.

Britain said Thursday that within three weeks it could introduce statutory powers to revoke or deny licenses to Japanese banking and insurance companies if British companies were not granted equal access to markets in Japan.

The British cabinet took the step in part because of what it called inadequate action by the Japanese government to allow Britain's Cable & Wireless PLC to play a significant role in the planned Japanese telecommunications consortium.

Michael Howard, a senior British trade official, is due to arrive in Tokyo on Sunday to outline those sanctions.

The United States, embroiled in a separate trade dispute over Japan's aggressive sales of microchips, is also angry over what it sees as yet another sign of Japan's refusal to open its markets.

"There is a possibility that Britain may implement the retaliation measure," Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari of Japan said Friday in Tokyo. "Japan will make its utmost efforts to have the British abandon the measure."

Dozens of Japanese companies have applied to win a part of the lucrative telecommunications market. The chief foreign applicants are C&W, with a 20 percent stake in International Digital Communications Planning Inc., and the Pacific Telesis Group of the United States, with a 10 percent stake.

International Digital is one of two consortiums competing for the business. But Japanese officials have decided to limit competition to a single merged consortium, drawing protest from foreign companies that have said their individual shares in the merged company would be too small.

In a "final mediation plan" formally announced Friday, Shunjiro Kanaoka, the telecommunications minister, said the consortium would be formed of eight "core companies," four from each main

# Foreign Buyers Expected To Get New NTT Shares

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Japan's Finance Ministry will probably ease restrictions on non-Japanese investors who want to buy shares in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the daily Nihon Keizai said Friday.

Under Japanese law, foreign investors are banned from buying shares in the telecommunications giant through their own accounts.

But stock market sources estimate that foreign investors currently own about 100,000 of the popular shares in so-called dummy accounts, or 5 percent of the 1.95 million shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Another 7.8 million NTT shares are still owned by the government, which plans to transfer these to private ownership in four equal stages. The business newspaper said foreign securities firms would be invited to buy at this fall's sale for their own accounts.

Competing group and with equal shares. They would include one U.S. and one British company.

The merged consortium would also include a larger number of "non-core" companies, which would have smaller shares.

But while the total foreign share would be up to one-third, in accordance with a U.S.-Japan trade accord reached three years ago when Japan was opening its telecommunications market, it would still be carved up among the foreign participants.

Cable & Wireless has already rejected this proposal.

"We are hoping the Japanese companies involved can persuade the other two [C&W and Pacific Telesis] to take part," a telecommunications ministry official said.

But officials from various companies said that the new proposal might improve foreign participants' share only slightly over earlier plans — up to 6 or 7 percent, compared with the 3 percent C&W was originally offered.

On Monday, Fumio Watanabe, the Japanese mediator, proposed that C&W's stake be raised to 5 percent, which at that time would have equaled those of its Japanese partner. C&W also rejected that offer.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

# Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian	1.38	Swiss	1.48	Yen	163.25
Belgian	36.36	Thai	24.75		
British	1.54	Turkish	1.80		
Canadian	1.25	West German	1.55		
Danish	6.46				
French	6.55				
Italian	1,375				
Japanese	163.25				
Netherlands	2.20				
New Zealand	1.25				
Portuguese	200.48				
Spanish	166.37				
Swedish	4.66				
Swiss	1.48				
Taiwan	24.75				
Thai	24.75				
Turkish	1.80				
West German	1.55				
Yen	163.25				

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAI (other, fixed, domestic), Goldman (frank), Other data from Reuters and AP.

# Interest Rates

Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1 month	6.75%	3 month	7.00%	1 year	7.50%
2 month	6.87%	4 month	7.12%		
3 month	6.87%	5 month	7.12%		
4 month	6.87%	6 month	7.12%		
5 month	6.87%	7 month	7.12%		
6 month	6.87%	8 month	7.12%		
7 month	6.87%	9 month	7.12%		
8 month	6.87%	10 month	7.12%		
9 month	6.87%	11 month	7.12%		
10 month	6.87%	12 month	7.12%		

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAI (other, fixed, domestic), Goldman (frank), Other data from Reuters and AP.

# Key Money Rates April 3

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1 month	6.75%	3 month	7.00%
2 month	6.87%	4 month	7.12%
3 month	6.87%	5 month	7.12%
4 month	6.87%	6 month	7.12%
5 month	6.87%	7 month	7.12%
6 month	6.87%	8 month	7.12%
7 month	6.87%	9 month	7.12%
8 month	6.87%	10 month	7.12%
9 month	6.87%	11 month	7.12%
10 month	6.87%	12 month	7.12%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAI (other, fixed, domestic), Goldman (frank), Other data from Reuters and AP.

# Asian Dollar Deposits April 3

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
1 month	6.75%	3 month	7.00%
2 month	6.87%	4 month	7.12%
3 month	6.87%	5 month	7.12%
4 month	6.87%	6 month	7.12%
5 month	6.87%	7 month	7.12%
6 month	6.87%	8 month	7.12%
7 month	6.87%	9 month	7.12%
8 month	6.87%	10 month	7.12%
9 month	6.87%	11 month	7.12%
10 month	6.87%	12 month	7.12%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAI (other, fixed, domestic), Goldman (frank), Other data from Reuters and AP.

# U.S. Money Market Funds April 3

Fund	Assets	Fund	Assets
1 month	6.75%	3 month	7.00%
2 month	6.87%	4 month	7.12%
3 month	6.87%	5 month	7.12%
4 month	6.87%	6 month	7.12%
5 month	6.87%	7 month	7.12%
6 month	6.87%	8 month	7.12%
7 month	6.87%	9 month	7.12%
8 month	6.87%	10 month	7.12%
9 month	6.87%	11 month	7.12%
10 month	6.87%	12 month	7.12%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAI (other, fixed, domestic), Goldman (frank), Other data from Reuters and AP.

# Gold

Location	Price	Location	Price
1 month	6.75%	3 month	7.00%
2 month	6.87%	4 month	7.12%
3 month	6.87%	5 month	7.12%
4 month	6.87%	6 month	7.12%
5 month	6.87%	7 month	7.12%
6 month	6.87%	8 month	7.12%
7 month	6.87%	9 month	7.12%
8 month	6.87%	10 month	7.12%
9 month	6.87%	11 month	7.12%
10 month	6.87%	12 month	7.12%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (SDR), BAI (other, fixed, domestic), Goldman (frank), Other data from Reuters and AP.

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	Vol.	Highest	Low	Last
Wickes	16,657	4%	5	4 1/4
CMH Co	7,025	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Amer's	5,470	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
TEQEd	5,668	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Wor	4,447	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
WongP	3,724	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
WDRH	3,471	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Alco's	3,471	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
America's	3,471	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Comet	2,996	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
NYTIME	2,975	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
LoT	2,975	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
STRETS	2,975	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
ICH	2,394	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Kirby	2,162	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
	2,162	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

AMEX Stock Index		
High	Previous Low	Close
325.24	321.65	325.24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# NYSE Prices Rocket to Record

Mr. Barthel said he anticipated one more day-long pullback to about the 2,280 level on the Dow some time next week, followed by a strong rally over the next 60 days that will see the blue chip barometer as high as 2,500 or 2,600.

"We have not yet seen the lows on the popular averages," he said. "They'll probably bottom out next week. But the strong stocks have already begun their recovery process."

Among utilities, Pacific Gas & Electric, Illinois Power and Carolina Power & Light were all lower.

American Express was advancing, while USX, Bethlehem Steel, AT&T, General Electric, Philip Morris and Eastman Kodak were all ahead.

Other technology and semiconductor issues were strengthening, including Digital Equipment, Texas Instruments and Compaq Computer. National Semiconductor, Cray Research and Motorola were also ahead.

The market strengthened early in what some analysts characterized as a reflex reaction to its sharp drop at the end of March. But buying accelerated in the afternoon.

"It shows how much money is still on the sidelines," said Martin Krouner, manager of listed trading at Jefferies & Co. "The correction may not be completely over, but it appears the market is now moving to higher levels and will trade there for a while."

Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc. of Philadelphia, called

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Gains Ground in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mostly higher Friday in New York after slipping in uneventful European trading.

But trading was within a narrow band, and dealers said operators were reluctant to make any major moves before a meeting of European Community finance ministers over the weekend and talks in Washington next week among the so-called Group of Seven industrial nations.

The dollar dipped during the day in response to news of a smaller-than-expected rise in U.S. civilian payrolls in March, then reversed course in later trading. It never completely recovered in Europe, but it pulled ahead in New York.

In New York, the dollar firmed to 1.8245 Deutsche marks from 1.8140 on Thursday; to 6.0710 French francs from 6.0345; and to 1.5170 Swiss francs from 1.5155. But it slipped to 146.05 yen from 146.50.

The British pound rose to \$1.6120 from \$1.6069 on Thursday.

Dealers said trends were murky, although continuing apprehension about a U.S.-Japan trade dispute over semiconductor chips was sending to undermine the dollar.

The only U.S. indicator published Friday, March employment data, gave contradictory signals, they added.

The market was disappointed with a smaller-than-expected rise in nonfarm payrolls of 165,000, dealers said, although this was offset by a decline in the overall unemployment rate from 6.7 percent in February to 6.6 percent.

On the positive side, comments by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany helped to underpin the dollar. He said the Feb. 22 currency agreement reached in Paris by six leading in-

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.8245	+0.0105
French franc	6.0710	+0.0365
Swiss franc	1.5170	+0.0115
Japanese yen	146.05	-0.45

Source: Reuters

industrial nations had been successful and would be continued.

"It is very unpredictable at the moment," said a dealer with a British bank, noting that while comments such as Mr. Stoltenberg's helped support the dollar, others—such as remarks on Thursday by the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter—depressed it. Mr. Yeutter highlighted the continuing trade tensions between Japan and the United States, saying he did not think Tokyo would be able to avoid the imposition of sanctions by Washington on April 17.

And, asked during congressional testimony whether the U.S. trade deficit would improve if the value

of the dollar dropped further, Mr. Yeutter said that should be a mathematical truism. But he added that markets are more complicated than that. Later the White House said Mr. Yeutter had no authority to speak about the dollar's value.

The approach of two sets of meetings over the next week added to the market's cautious mood and effectively ruled out the likelihood of any large movement, dealers noted.

European Community finance ministers and central bankers are due to meet in Belgium this weekend to discuss the currency situation, while G-7 talks—including the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada—are scheduled in Washington next week, as well meetings of the policy-making committees of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

"The bias is gently bearish," said one dealer, "but the market doesn't feel it should go excessively short now ahead of these meetings."

## Reagan Aide Is Leaving for Investment Job

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Richard G. Darman, one of the Reagan administration's top strategists, is leaving after six years to take a job with an investment firm.

Mr. Darman is leaving his post as deputy Treasury secretary to become a managing director of Shearson Lehman Bros., the White House has announced.

Mr. Darman charged in November that big American businessmen tended to be "bloated, inefficient and unimaginative." He labeled the businesses a "conspiracy" where executives worried more about their golf scores than their companies' research budgets.

Mr. Darman, who will work in Shearson Lehman's investment banking division, will reportedly earn a salary, with stock options, approaching \$1 million annually.

## BROKER: Foreign Capital, Good Timing Help Forge Real Estate Bonanza

(Continued from first finance page)

offices in Washington, Los Angeles and other cities.

Arthur Margon, senior vice president of the Real Estate Board of New York, an industry research and lobbying group, said the company had recorded phenomenal growth.

"In 10 years Jones Lang Wootton has come out of nowhere to be one of the big three firms in the downtown market," he said. The two other real estate brokers that dominate the business in the financial district are Cushman & Wakefield Inc. and the Edward S. Gordon Co.

Although Jones Lang Wootton had tested the U.S. market before he arrived, Mr. Milde and his partner, Larry C. Bancroft, now in the Washington office, were responsible for plotting the company's strategy to carve out its niche on Wall Street.

"When I first came here, you could buy first-rate office buildings in the Wall Street area for less than \$20 a square foot," he said. "For another \$15 a foot you could overhaul the building and move in. That meant that for under \$35 million you could have a magnificent headquarters."

Acquisition prices are 10 times higher today, and renovation costs have risen fourfold.

"The problem was that no one wanted to invest, not even at ridiculous prices," Mr. Milde said. "The prevailing sentiment in New York and around the world was that Wall Street's day was over. The neighborhood suffered from a severe space glut, and the major banks and brokerage houses were escaping to a more attractive physical environment in midtown."

Dozens of buildings stood vacant. Mr. Milde and his staff worked to convince some of the British pension funds that were among his firm's London clients that the Wall Street real estate market had bot-

tomized out and that demand was rising.

To confirm Mr. Milde's hunches, Jones Lang Wootton conducted a survey of the downtown market, listing the size of each building in the district and the number of feet being leased each month, and noting when leases expired.

"No one else had surveyed the market in years, because everyone thought it was dead," he said. "We could see that vacancy rates were starting to fall and that leasing activity was picking up."

He used the survey results to convince reluctant European entrepreneurs and property companies to place "a few dollars" in New York real estate, a million here and there.

"The first building was 30 Broad Street," he said. "We bought it for a client for \$3.9 million." The building contained 340,000 feet (103,500 meters). Today, prime office buildings in the financial district carry annual rents of nearly \$40 a foot.

Purchase prices generally start at \$150 a foot.

To build up the lease brokerage business, Mr. Milde went knocking on the doors of the few developers who were building in the city. His butterfly bow ties caught their attention, and his promises of access to European tenants through the Jones Lang Wootton organization nailed listings.

"There were two buildings going up that everyone in town wanted to handle," Mr. Milde said. One of them was being built by George Klein of Park Tower Realty and the other by the William Kaufman Organization.

"I didn't have anything else to do, so I made a nuisance out of myself until they agreed to give us the contract," Mr. Milde said. "If they hadn't, we would have packed up and gone back to England."

As they went looking for tenants, the market accelerated. "The first

tenant we signed for the Klein building came in in the low \$30s a foot," Mr. Milde said. "By the time we finished in 1980, we were getting nearly \$50 a foot."

By the end of 1981, five years after his arrival, the company was managing \$50 million a month in lease and sales deals and had increased its staff to 70 people. In addition, the company was managing 6 million square feet (540,000 square meters) of space, primarily for British pension funds and European property companies.

"Between 1977 and 1981, Jones Lang Wootton was involved in more than 70 percent of all the major real estate transactions in the downtown market," Mr. Milde said.

"The Wall Street area is the second strongest real estate market in the United States," said John F. White, honorary chairman of Landmark Associates Inc., another major brokerage firm active in the downtown market. "The only area that is stronger is midtown."

## Euro-Commercial Paper

April 3				
15-45 days				
Issuer	Rate	Amount	Unit	Amount
Bank of America	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Europe	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of France	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Italy	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Spain	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Sweden	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Switzerland	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of the Netherlands	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Belgium	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Luxembourg	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Greece	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Portugal	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Ireland	4.50	100	100	100
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Bank of Denmark	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Norway	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Finland	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Iceland	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Turkey	4.50	100	100	100
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Bank of Poland	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Czech Republic	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Slovakia	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Hungary	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Yugoslavia	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Albania	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of North Macedonia	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Serbia	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Montenegro	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Croatia	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Slovenia	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Macedonia	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Bulgaria	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Romania	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Poland	4.50	100	100	100
Bank of Czech Republic	4.50	100	100	100
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## SPORTS

## In AL East, Pitching-Poor Indians May Surprise

**NEW YORK** — The American League East, once the most brutal division in baseball, could have its best season ever this season, because it has no killer teams — just a lot of good ones.

"Every club has its Achilles' heel," said the New York Yankees star, Don Mattingly.

Most AL East teams will shoot themselves in the foot because of pitching.

Boston, the defending champion, doesn't have Roger Clemens, AL Most Valuable Player and Cy Young winner, in camp. Toronto's Dave Stieb and Detroit's Dan Bessy are coming back from injuries and off-years.

The Yankees, waiting for Rick Rhoden's rib muscles to heal, will start Tommy John in the second game of the season.

Managers say their pitching plans are wide open. (Read: They're hoping for a small miracle.)

No one is hoping more than the Cleveland Indians.

They scored more runs than anyone last season, enough to get over 500 for the first time since 1979. Still, the worst pitching in the majors left them 11 1/2 games behind.

In the last 30 years, no team or city has taken as much abuse as Cleveland. But, the joke might be on everyone else in 1987.

"You're only as good as the guys around you, and right now I've got a great supporting cast," said Joe Carter, who led the majors with 121 runs batted in last season.

Can Cleveland's pitching hold up? It may not be great or even good, but it might be enough.

In 1987, let's say Cleveland, New York, Toronto, Boston, Detroit, Milwaukee and Baltimore.

Cleveland Indians

A roster full of hitters enabled the Indians to improve from 60-102 in 1985 to 84-78 last season, only the ninth time in major-league history a team has jumped from 100 losses to over 500 in one year.

Carter, at age 27, (.302, 29 home runs, 29 stolen bases) and 24-year-old Cory Snyder (24 HR, 69 RBI in 103 games) are impact players.

Brook Jacoby, Mel Hall, Tony Benazet and Andre Thornton all hit 17 homers. Pat Tabler, the bases-

loaded whiz, batted .326 and Julio Franco hit .306.

The Indians needed a catcher so they signed Rick Dempsey, hoping he can bring a winning attitude, some pop at the plate and help in shoring up Cleveland's 157 errors, second-most in the majors.

Kent Hrbek, 45-year-old Phil Niekro (11-11) can throw forever. Greg Swindell, shelled by Boston in a 24-5 loss in his major-league debut, recovered to go 5-2. Ken Schrom (14-7 despite a 4.54 ERA) and reliever-turned-starter Scott

Henderson (.263, 28 HR, 87 stolen bases) saw their averages drop to .238 but had 28 homers. Gary Ward (.316, 51 RBI in 105 games) signed as a free agent.

Rhoden (15-12, 2.84 ERA) may be the needed ace. They got him and pitchers Pat Clements and Cecil Gant from Pittsburgh for pitchers Doug Drabek, Brian Fisher and Logan Easley. New York also acquired Charles Hudson from Philadelphia for Mike Easler.

Dave Righetti (major-league record 46 saves) returns, and starter while Stieb (7-12) battles elbow pain. Submariner Mark Eichhorn (14-6, 10 saves, 1.72 ERA) came from nowhere.

Boston Red Sox

The Red Sox were one strike away from winning the World Series last October. That may be as close as Boston gets for a long time.

Without holdout Clements (24-4, 2.48 ERA), Boston is a 500 team at best. The Red Sox are expecting to get Rich Gedman, their unsigned free agent catcher, on May 1. Tom Seaver is not coming back.

Bruce Hurst, who was almost the

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Wade Boggs (.357, 453 on-base average) wants to bat third, but Manager John McNamara will probably keep him at leadoff. Jim Rice (.324, 20 HR, 110 RBI) choked up on the bat and hit the ball toward right field with success. Everyone got to see Bill Buckner (102 RBI) and Calvin Schiraldi (4-2, nine saves, 1.41 ERA) in the postseason.

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**Milan Club Wins European Title**

Tracer basketball club of Milan won the European Champions Cup over Maccabi Tel Aviv, 71-69, in Lausanne, Switzerland. Bob McAdoo, far right, the former NBA star, scored 15 of his 31 points in the second half for Tracer, which was led by Roberto Premier's 23. The Israelis missed a long shot at the buzzer.

## Gooden Could Be Out A Month, or All Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The New York Mets say Dwight Gooden could be out for a month or two, or all year.

Gooden, 22, checked into the Smiths Rehabilitation and Treatment Center on Thursday to begin treatment for cocaine use.

The team's vice president for baseball operations, Joe McIlvaine, said: "He could be gone 30 days or all year."

The Smiths center, affiliated with St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital, is a 43-bed facility where abusers of alcohol and drugs receive counseling and therapy in a closed setting.

There is indoor physical exercise and supervised outdoor exercise in Central Park.

Gooden was placed on the 15-day disabled list Wednesday, the same day the Mets announced that a voluntary drug test taken by their star pitcher revealed cocaine use.



